THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Historical Society c

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NAPANEE, ONTARIO, CANADA—TUE[illegible]Y 12th, 1921.

DOXSEE & CO.

SPECIAL SALE OF GEORGETTE BLOUSES

SHADES: Peach, Flesh White, Navy, and Black.

REGULAR PRICES: $8.00 to $10.00 each

SIZES: 36, 38, and 40.

SALE PRICE, $5.00 EACH

The Leading Millinery House

DAVY & ALLISON

Hardware

The season for painting is here and we have the PAINT to fill your orders. Also

OIL, WHITE LEAD, VARNISH, SCREEN DOORS and WINDOWS in all sizes. WIRE SCREENING, LAWN MOWERS, HOSE, SPRINKLERS, Etc.

DAVY & ALLISON, Next to Caton's.

COAL

I have a supply of choice, fresh mined

Hard Coal

CHAS. STEVENS 10-tf

Having Gone Out of Business

We are selling good, sound, TESTED SEEDS, at about HALF PRESENT RATES.

THOS. SYMINGTON 20-tf

Electric Irons! Electric Irons! This week only we are selling the well-known Hot-point Electric Iron, regular price $8.00, for only $6.00. This price can not be repeated so secure yours now at WILSON'S HARDWARE.

PROTECT YOUR VALUABLES

If kept in your home, fire or thieves may rob you of them.

Our Managers will be pleased to tell you about the protection afforded by a SAFETY DEPOSIT BOX.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

W. J. WIGGINS, - - Manager

Better Stock

FOR the same expenditure of time, energy and feed, you get bigger returns on pure-bred cattle than on scrub stock. If you need financial help to improve your stock, consult the local Manager of this Bank.

STANDARD SERVICE is essentially Producers' Service

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

TOTAL ASSETS OVER NINETY MILLIONS

Napanee Branch: R. R. White, Manager.
Branches also at Belleville, Brighton, Camden East, Deseronto, Marysville, Newburgh, Picton, Selby, Trenton, Kingston and Melrose.

ODESSA.

Captain Plant gave her farewell at the Army Barracks on Sunday, June 26th. The following Tuesday evening about twenty-five of her friends (with whom she has been working for the past sixteen months) met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William V. Smith and a pleasant time was enjoyed. Captain Plant left Wednesday for her new charge at Kemptville. Captain Smith and Lieut. Coates, late of the Toronto training school have arrived to look after the interests here.

Those who were successful in passing in senior third class were Marie Kenyon, Marion Cairns, Ruth Asselstine, Clare Giddy and Donald Dawson.

Fred Sproule, Toronto, is spending his holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Sproule.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Baker and family, Toronto, are guests of Mrs. Albert Baker.

Mrs. George Ettinger, Kingston, and Carl Ettinger, Hamilton, spent a week-end recently with Mr. and Mrs. George Waite.

Mrs. Holmes has returned from visiting her sister, Mrs. Anderson, Napanee.

Albert McConnell and Mrs. Henderson were quietly married in Kingston and are residng on Centre street.

Miss Lulu Gordon left for her home near Watertown, N. Y.

Miss Willa Nickle has returned from Albert College, Belleville.

Miss Howitt, the high school principal, presided over the entrance class and was a guest at the Dominion. Her many friends and parties interested in the school, regret very much that she will not return next term, as she has decided to continue her college course.

G. H. Remion has purchased a business block and residence at Niagara Falls and contemplates moving in the near future.

Mac McLelland has opened a barber shop in the William Frink store.

Visitors: D. J. Gibson, Mrs. Gibson and son, Sterling, Kingston, at Thomas Sharp's; Mr. and Mrs. Allen and Fraser Allen, Newburgh, at Isaac Fraser's; Miss Hattie York, Switzerville, with her sisters, Mrs. Laughlin and Mrs. Shane; Mrs. Fred Rogers, Rochester, N.Y., at the Dominion; Mrs. Marshall, Saskatoon, with her brother, W. R. Lake; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Souwa and family, Watertown, with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kilgannon; Miss Ruth Babcock, Toronto, with her uncle, Orange Babcock; Mrs. James Smith, Miss Smith and Allen Smith, Collin's Bay, at Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith's.

The Market Grocery.

Fresh groceries, in each week. The highest grade in coffee and teas. Powdered whole milk—a small amount makes a glass of rich milk. Flowers and vegetables plants. We expect a limited number of moonflowers this week. The largest sizes in pineapples, fresh this week.

Special Prices

—BEST—

Leeming Seed Corn $1.50 bus.
Ground Barley - 2.00 bus.
Ground Oats - 2.00 bus.

BRAN, SHORTS, FLOUR.

The Best Frost Wire Fencing and Gates always on hand.

Be sure and call when in town.

FRED. A. PERRY, Dundas Street, NAPANEE, - ONTARIO. Opposite Campbell House.

HOLD-UP NEAR DESERONTO

INSURANCE MAN LOSES $150.

Held up and robbed of one hundred and fifty dollars was the experienceof Mr. M. W. Barker, agent for the Metropolitan Life Assurance Company, outside the limits of Deseronto, on Monday night of last week. Mr. Barker left home with about twenty dollars in his pocket for a drive on business in the vicinity of the town. He had made about one hundred and thirty-five dollars in collections and was driving his horse leisurely along the road not far from Deseronto, when two pedestrians asked him to stop. He thought they wanted a lift into town and asked what they wanted.

"Your money," they said.

It was a clear case of handing over all he had as there was no chance of escape.

Mr. Barker cleared his pockets and gave all he had to the men. They immediately set off.

The victim of the hold-up at once reported to Chief Brown the occurence and steps were taken by the investigation. The provincial authorities have been called in to assist.

Unfortunately the men were strangers and in the dark it was difficult to obtain a good description of them.

BELL ROCK.

The dry, hot weather has nearly destroyed the hay crop in this district.

A goodly number from here attended the dampmeeting recently held at Godfrey.

Last Thursday evening the young people of the village called on Mr. and Mrs. K. A. Walker and presented them with a choice collection of gifts.

The large barn of Mr. John Timmins of nearing completion. He will be well prepared for the coming harvest.

Mrs. E. M. York, Verona, spent last week at J. Pomeroy's, Oak Hill Farm.

Miss Bessie Amey and Master George with their grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Yorke and family, Marlbank, at J. Pomeroy's

STORMS' CORNERS.

The weather still continues very hot and dry.

Farmers have started haying and report a very light crop. They have not known it to be so poor for years.

Mrs. C. Marshall and son, Master Bruce, Saskatoon, came to spend the summer with her sister, Mrs. E. Miller.

Mrs. R. Metzler, Toronto, has arrived to spend a couple of months with her daughters, Mrs. Asselstine, and her son, W. Metzler, Odessa.

Mrs. B. Babcock and Mrs. F. Mills took a trip to Waterfown.

E. Cole is spending a couple of weeks with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Cole.

G. Cole has secured a good position at Barrie field.

Mrs. W. Shibley and daughter have returned after spending a week in Toronto with her brother, Orton Babcock.

A new line of hammocks, very useful this hot weather, at DAVY & ALLISON'S.

ROBLIN.

A number from here and Hinch attended the picnic at Beaver Lake on Thursday last.

Miss Annie Gilmour, Tamworth, spent last week with Miss Ellen Kimmett.

Mr. Oscar Wilson, Moncton, spent the week-end with his parents, Rev. and Mrs. Wilson.

Miss Marie Paul took tea with Mrs. V. Woods on Thursday of last week.

Mr. Albert McCracken, Toronto, is spending his holidays with relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. VanVolkenburgh, from U. S., visited her brother, Mr. John Schermerhorn for a few weeks.

Master Jimmy McConnell spent the past week with his brother, Mr. John McConnell, Point Anne.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Jackson and family, from the West, and Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Doidge, Selby, were guests at D. Lasher's on Monday last.

Mr. Earle Whiteman, Forest Mills, was the guest of Miss Ellen Kimmett on Sunday.

A number from here attended the Lawn Social at Selby on Friday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Anson McKeown, and family, Edmburgh, spent a couple of days this week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. Lasher.

Mr. Richard Credicott, Toronto, called on Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McCracken and other friends this week.

Mrs. L. Bell is here from the West visiting her only sister, Mrs. M. McKeown.

Mr. W. Robinson called at Mr. Horace Paul's on Friday evening.

Hay for rope and chain at right prices at WILSON'S HARDWARE.

SCHOOL REPORT S. S. No. 6, RICHMOND.

JR. TO S. IV—Gertrude Grange (Hon.).

JR. TO SR. III—Gerald Dudgeon, (Hon.), Mabel Jackson.

II TO III—Eleanor Hudgins (Hon.), Claude Winter (Hon.).

JR. TO SR. II—Vera Dudgeon. I TO II—Joe Dudgeon (Hon.), Arnold Haines (Hon.).

PR. TO I—David Hartin.

PR. B. TO C.—Carman Hudgins, Dorland Jackson.

PR. A. T OB.—Douglas Marlin, Gladys Hartin, Dorland Hartin.

ANNIE A. PRICE, Teacher.

Hay fork rope and chain at DAVY & ALLISON'S.

MIDSUMMER PROMOTIONS

NAPANEE SCHOOLS

Names in merit. When a [illegible]m front of a name it indicates [illegible]al.

JR. IV.

K. Robinson [illegible]eline
Y. McGraw [illegible]e Graham
R. Thompson [illegible]evens
*M. Corkill [illegible]cGee
*Thelma Ham [illegible]cGraw
R. Black [illegible]lick
A. Wilson [illegible]wis
T. Moffatt [illegible]arrison
A. Davy [illegible]borne
E. Knight [illegible]Powell
H. Lucas [illegible]raham
A. Cavanaugh [illegible]ox

Recommended [illegible]d

N. Graham [illegible]cCabe.
G. Smith [illegible]allard
C. McDonald [illegible]cott
M. Rogers, absent [illegible]rom exams. because of illness [illegible]ecommended on term's work.

SR. III TO JR. IV

A. Asselstine [illegible]witzer
C. Fraser [illegible]oyes
M. Kinkley [illegible]arrington
C. Baird [illegible]oates
L. Cowling [illegible]ascas
K. Gleeson [illegible]ebcock
G. Hosey [illegible]ills
W. Widmer [illegible]upey
F. Kinkley [illegible]ee
H. O'Neill [illegible]Johnston
*B. Carr [illegible]oot
*D. Johnston [illegible]hompson
R. Stevens [illegible]weet
*E. Harrison [illegible]ummings
*D. Richardson [illegible]nider
*C. Thompson [illegible]ormile
D. Caton [illegible]

Recommended

H. Grange [illegible]. Card
T. Barrett [illegible]. Moore
H. Benn [illegible]. Taylor

FIRST BOOK TO JR. II

J. McDonald [illegible]. Perry
M. Stinson [illegible]

Conditionally

B. Gibbard [illegible]. Baker
M. Wilson [illegible]. Fox
E. Fox [illegible]

PRIMER TO FIRST BOOK

A. Meyers [illegible]. Johnston
R. Le Maisire [illegible]. Kinkley
M. Richardson [illegible]. Babcock
J. Baird [illegible]. Deehane
N. Johnston [illegible]. Storring
G. Brown [illegible]. Howitt
J. Holder [illegible]. Mills
H. Moore [illegible]

Conditionally

R. Fair [illegible]. Cline

PRIMER TO JR. IV

A. McFarlane [illegible]
M. Wheeler [illegible]
M. Plumley [illegible]

JR. III TO SR. III

G. Markle [illegible]
D. Anderson [illegible]
W. Exley [illegible]
R. Maisire [illegible]
R. Wilson [illegible]
L. Ewens [illegible]
L. Reid [illegible]
L. Kellar [illegible]
R. Graham [illegible]
M. Clark [illegible]
A. Freits [illegible]
E. Gibbard [illegible]

Recommended

W. Huffman [illegible]
E. Smith [illegible]
E. Way [illegible]

Jean Burgess and Cecil Harrison missed examinations on account of sickness. Recommended on term's work.

JR. III TO SR. III

J. Carr [illegible]
J. Black [illegible]
J. Clark [illegible]

Recommended

D. Huyck [illegible]
A. Tooke [illegible]

Missed exams. through illness —promoted on term's work—L. Black.

SR. II TO JR. III

B. Powell [illegible]
M. Daly [illegible]
W. Nelson [illegible]
K. Frink [illegible]
M. Grass [illegible]
J. Grange [illegible]
G. McCabe [illegible]
E. Snider [illegible]
W. VanDusen [illegible]

Recommended

D. Fennick [illegible]
C. Pennell [illegible]

Missed exams. through illness —promoted on term's work—G. Cooke, M. Gibbard.

SECOND BOOK TO THIRD BOOK

E. Switzer [illegible]
J. McIntyre [illegible]
A. Daly [illegible]
J. Meagher [illegible]
M. Kinkley [illegible]
J. Kellar [illegible]
F. Silver [illegible]
A. Wagar [illegible]
E. Edgar [illegible]
F. Thompson [illegible]
M. Thompson [illegible]

Recommended

A. Frink [illegible]

Edith MacMorrin missed exams., on account of illness, recommended on term's work.

JR. II TO SR. II.

J. Moffatt [illegible]
B. Lewis [illegible]
W. Garrison [illegible]
P. Ford [illegible]
L. Davy [illegible]
C. Thompson [illegible]
B. Lewis [illegible]
Z. Kellar [illegible]

FIRST BOOK TO JR. SECOND

R. Wilson [illegible]
M. Smith [illegible]
D. Anderson [illegible]
E. Milligan [illegible]
J. McIlwain [illegible]
M. Loucks [illegible]
D. Wilson [illegible]
H. Robinson [illegible]
H. Frink [illegible]
M. Hughes [illegible]
C. Pinkley [illegible]
M. Exley [illegible]
L. Freits [illegible]

Recommended

E. Babcock [illegible]
A. Hayes [illegible]
J. Uens [illegible]
G. Richardson [illegible]

PRIMER TO FIRST

K. McFarlane [illegible]
M. Walters [illegible]
L. Walters [illegible]
F. McCabe [illegible]
H. Savage [illegible]

PRIMER TO JUNIOR FIRST

T. Uens [illegible]
M. Reddick [illegible]
M. Powell [illegible]
B. Davidson [illegible]
B. Miller [illegible]
R. J. McIlwaine [illegible]
A. Foote [illegible]
M. Seymour [illegible]
C. Walker [illegible]

JR. PR. TO SR. PR.

R. Wheeler [illegible]
K. Savage [illegible]
H. Evans [illegible]
M. Mott- [illegible]
J. Rennie [illegible]

PRIMER

Class A to Class B

M. Thompson [illegible]
G. Hughes [illegible]
G. Hrewn [illegible]
E. Richardson [illegible]
A. Holder [illegible]

Class B to C

A. Thompson [illegible]
J. Husten [illegible]
A. Walters [illegible]
L. VanLuven [illegible]
L. Fraser [illegible]
J. Roney [illegible]
L. Brown [illegible]
G. VanKoughnett [illegible]
W. Sampson [illegible]
D. Pybus [illegible]
E. Ryan [illegible]
A. Young [illegible]
M. Dafoe [illegible]
M. Turner [illegible]
A. Lewis [illegible]
G. White [illegible]
D. Woods [illegible]
B. Warner [illegible]

Class C to B

N. Waitson [illegible]
E. Reid [illegible]
D. McNeely [illegible]
D. McNeely [illegible]
B. Perry [illegible]
R. Cellar [illegible]
D. Rennie [illegible]
L. Losee [illegible]
B. Irish [illegible]
B. Rhyndress [illegible]
H. Benn [illegible]
G. Curry [illegible]
M. Asselstine [illegible]
I. Seymour [illegible]
I. Barrager [illegible]
D. Wood [illegible]
B. Babcock [illegible]

EAST WARD

SR. II TO JR. III

S. Fox [illegible] G. Wells

Recommended

B. Conger [illegible] M. Sills
A. Smith [illegible]

JR. II TO SR. II

E. Thompson [illegible] J. Perry
M. McGee [illegible]

Recommended

B. Thompson [illegible] A. Knox
G. Middleton [illegible] B. Barnes
C. Thompson [illegible]

JR. II B TO A

D. Normile [illegible] A. Pybus
G. Scott [illegible] M. Shuttleworthe
L. Kinkley [illegible] A. Wood

Recommended

C. Harrington [illegible] E. Loucks

FIRST CLASS B TO A

H. Lucas [illegible] H. Loucks

Recommended

T. Simpson [illegible]

SR. PRIMER TO JR. FIRST

C. Storms [illegible] J. Irvine
H. Barrett [illegible] I. Naven
E. Deschene [illegible] O. Pearson
J. Hawley [illegible] E. Sagar

Conditionally

H. Butcher [illegible] B. Milsap
A. Campbell [illegible] M. Sagar
E. Joy [illegible]

INTERMEDIATE PRIMER TO SR. PRIMER

H. Alkenbrack [illegible] F. Thompson
A. Babcock [illegible] R. Todd
E. Cook [illegible] P. Todd
E. Fox [illegible]

Kill the Bugs.

Use Arsenate of Lead or Paris Green. Pure goods at DAVY & ALLISON'S.

SCHOOL REPORT S. S. No. 7, RICHMOND.

JR. TO SR. IV—Ronald Sexsmith, Hazel Martin, Helen Miles, William Frisken.

JR. TO SR. III — Milford Mowers.

JR. TO SR. II—Dorland Wood, Milton Martin.

JR. TO SR. I—Mary Mowers.

AGNES PRICE, Teacher.

MILLHAVEN.

The weather is very hot and rain is needed very badly.

The Women's Institute held their picnic at Claire Smith's and a great many were present.

The carpenter's are at work at Robert Miller's.

Mrs. Goodeard and son, Toronto, at D. Clifford's.

Mr. and Mrs. Skinner and children, Toronto, visited at J. Henderson's recently.

William Fleming, Kingston, is spending his holidays at John Fleming's.

Mrs. A. A. Miller spent a few days recently at John Bell's, Morven.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Davidson, New York, spent a few days at J. Henderson's.

Miss L. E. Richardson and Miss C. M. Hazzard visited at G. W. Richardson's.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Sterling at W. Sterling's.

At H. W. Kelly's you can get fresh berries and cherries nearly every day, also Shredded Wheat, 14c. pkg., Corn Flakes 10c. pkg., Carnation Milk 20c. a tin, Cross Fish Sardines 20c. a tin. Fresh creamery butter every day, fresh Bologna and Breakfast Bacon every week. 10 lbs. granulated sugar, $1.00 (cash). All sorts of canned goods for camping at H. W. KELLY'S, Campbell House Corner.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

100% FLAVOUR

"SALADA"

Sealed Packets Only

is all fresh, flavoury young leaves that yield generously in the teapot. Always reliable.

Farmers

Success and prosperity come to the farmer as well as the merchant or manufacturer who conducts his affairs in a business-like manner.

The services of this Bank are offered you in the transacting of your business.

Consult us; we will gladly help you to solve your problems. 726

THE DOMINION BANK

NAPANEE BRANCH, - - - C. PATTEN CARR, Manager.

Sub-Agency at Roblin, open Tuesdays, Fridays.

Rural Service Department

Special attention given to Farmers' problems. Use our Rural Exchange Service. If you have livestock, feed or seed grain to sell, or wish to purchase, list it on our Bulletin Board. Auction Sale Registers furnished free of charge. Have you received one of our Farmer's Account Books? If not you can have one supplied with a "Breeding and Feeding Chart"! Call in and see us—we are interested in your welfare.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.

NAPANEE BRANCH, - - - C. H. ANDERSON, Manager.
YARKER, VERONA AND PARHAM BRANCHES, - J. W. McCLYMONT, Manager.
TAMWORTH BRANCH, - - - S. D. WHALEY, Manager.

FOR RENT—First class, well watered pasture. Apply to CHAS. McGREER, Deseronto Road. 33-b

FARM FOR SALE—A good farm of 65 acres with buildings complete, for sale on easy terms. Near Napanee and Strathcona. Apply to G. F. RUTTAN, R.C., Napanee. 33-b

BERRY PICKERS WANTED—Berry pickers are wanted on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at J. C. Hudgins, Selby, Ont. Two miles west of Selby at Union school house. 32-bp

FARM FOR SALE—McGreer farm on Deseronto Road, about 125 acres. Immediate possession given. Apply to MRS. GILBert McGREER or to the undersigned. HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE. 31-c

HOUSE FOR SALE—In desirable situation, several rooms, all modern conveniences, wired for electric range, newly papered and decorated. Also garden, well, garage and hen house all in good repair. Possession Sept. 1st. Apply J. M. SIMPSON, Barrister-at-Law, over Hydro-Electric shop. 33-a

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the estate of Charley W. Stevens, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Chapter 121 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Section 56, and amending Acts, that all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Charley W. Stevens, late of the township of Adolphustown, in the County of Lennox and Addington, farmer, deceased, who died on or about the sixth day of April, A.D., 1921, are required to deliver or send by post prepaid, to J. M. Simpson, Barrister-at-Law, Napanee, Ontario, Counsel for Geo. Henry Smith, Executor of the last will and testament of the said Charley W. Stevens, deceased, on or before the FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, A.D., 1921, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, with full particulars of their claims or demands duly verified, and the nature of the security, if any) held by them.

And further take notice that after the said 1st day of August, A.D., 1921, the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims or demands of which he shall then have received notice, and shall not be liable for the said assets, or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not have received notice at the time of the distribution thereof.

J. M. SIMPSON, Counsel for said Executor.

Dated this 25 day of June, 1921. 31-d

Lennox County Fair.

Held on the finest fair grounds in Ontario. Get a prize list and enter an exhibit.

Screen doors to fit any house. Window screens to fit any window. DAVY & ALLISON.

J. M. SIMPSON,
Barrister-at-Law.

Law office over Hydro Electric Store,
Dundas St. Napanee, Ont.

BEVERLEY R. SIMPSON, B.A.
Barrister-at-Law.

57 Queen St., West
TORONTO

H. W. GALLAGHER

The People's Auctioneer

My experience in handling a number of very successful sales has convinced my patrons that I am capable of handling any sale and guarantee to give you perfect satisfaction.

List your sales with me.

H. W. GALLAGHER.
Phone 10 ring 4-3,
Adolphustown.
11-3-m

FOR SALE—Brick house, two lots and new barn for sale in Upper Napanee. Apply to T. B. GERMAN.

WOOD FOR SALE—A quantity of soft wood, stove length, for sale cheap. Apply to any Napanee carter. 30-dp

FOR SALE—Brick house near Driving Park. Electric lights, good well and barn and two lots. Apply Box 57, Napanee. 20-tf

FOR SALE—A number of houses and lots in town, and also a number of desirable farms. Apply to T. B. GERMAN. 42-tf

FARM FOR SALE—With crop, 30 acres grain, 30 acres hay, 3 acres potatoes, being part of the east half of lot 2, concession 3, township Fredericksburgh, 140 acres more or less, known as the William V. Detlor farm. Terms easy. Apply to T. B. GERMAN, Napanee, Ont. 30-d

WANTED—Young women to enter nurse training school in small hospital. Necessary educational qualifications, one complete year of high school work. Course three years. For information apply to Supt. Cohoes Hospital, Cohoes, N.Y. 29-d

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR DIVORCE.

Notice is hereby given that Henry James Bristol, of the town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, in the Province of Ontario, returned soldier, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Minnie Jean Bristol, whose last known address was Toronto, Ont., on the ground of adultery.

U. M. WILSON, Solicitor for the applicant.

Dated at Napanee, Province Ontario, June 8th, 1921. 29-43

W. T. BAIRD
ORGANIST AND CHOIR DIRECTOR
of Trinity Methodist Church
Teacher of Piano, Organ and Voice Culture.
A few pupils will be accepted.
Studio—West Street.

U. M. WILSON,
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public crown Attorney, Clerk of the Peace.
Phones—Office 46, Residence 125
Office—Dundas St., NAPANEE

ROYAL HOTEL BARBER SHOP
HARRY SCOTT, Proprietor.
Everything Neat and Sanitary
Best of Service Guaranteed.
GIVE US A TRIAL

THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP TOBACCO STORE
Best Attention, Careful Workmen
Quality Brands of Cigars,
Tobacco, Cigarettes, Pipes, etc.
ARTHUR YOUNG, Proprietor

G. F. RUTTAN, K. C.
Barrister, Solicitor, etc.
Office—Merchant's Bank Chambers, NAPANEE.
Money to Loan.
Phones—Office 93, Residence 123

H. W. SMITH
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. B. V. Sc., of Toronto University.
OFFICE—Centre Street.
PHONE 61

Dr. CAMERON WILSON
OFFICE—ROBERT STREET
House lately occupied by Mrs A. F. Holmes.
Telephone—262.

T. M. GALBRAITH
B. A., M. D., C. M.
Cor. Dundas and West Streets
Specialty—Diseases of children.
Office hours—Until 9 a. m. 1 p. m. till 3 p. m. 7 till 9 p. m.
Telephone—279.

Dr. R. V. McLAUGHLIN, DENTIST
Entrance on John Street.
Over Wallace's Drug Store.
Telephone—10

The Best Service

A store can give its customers is to provide the best possible **VALUES** for the prices asked.

We seek to do this, and it is our purpose to make you feel you can absolutely depend upon the **QUALITY** of your purchases here.

OUR STOCK OF CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS MERIT YOUR CAREFUL CONSIDERATION.

THE GRAHAM CO'Y,
Napanee. Ont.

Richmond Farmers' Co-operative Association.

FULL STOCK OF
Flour and Feeds, etc. A car of Salt on hand. We are headquarters for
Cream Separators
Call and see them and get our prices.
600 lb. capacity, $80.00
800 lb. capacity, $85.00.

Sid. C. S. McKIM, Manager

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Hard and soft cut wood for sale. 'Phone 53.
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Treat your seed grain with Formaldehyde—the only way to prevent "smut". Guaranteed government strength at WALLACE'S

Smoke your meat the new way! "Essence of Smoke" gives a delicious flavor and is so easy to use. Directions with each bottle. At WALLACE'S.

Clean to handle. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and General Stores.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS.

A few years ago the United States breeders of pure-bred cattle, recognizing the necessity of more effective measures for the control of tuberculosis, arranged a conference with officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington. The result of which was the adoption of what is known as the Accredited Herd Plan, whereby that breed had been thoroughly tested and found entirely free from any symptons of tuberculosis. The plan proved so successful—over a thousand herds being accredited in a brief period,—that a decision was arrived at to adopt the system in Canada. Regulations were promulgated which came into force in September, 1919, and have proceeded gratifyingly successful, a number of herds having been accredited, while many others are under test. There is now an agreement between this country and the United States, that cattle from accredited herds may enter either way, without detention or test. Under the Municipal Tuberculosis Order, passed at Ottawa some years ago and the more recently adopted Accredited Herd Plan, compensation is paid for animals officially slaughtered and if the owner is permitted under regulation to realize whatever they can from the sale of the carcass.

OUR EXPORT BACON TRADE.

An Important Move Towards Its Maintenance and Improvement.

The value of Canada's bacon exports during 1920 was $34,000,000. The kilogs of bacon the country for the year ending March 31, 1920, amounted to 2,232,387 as compared with 10,000 in Denmark and 878,465 in Ireland. The killings in Canada in 1912 were 1,650,000, in Denmark 2,084,786, and in Ireland 1,416,490. These figures show how enormously our trade in hog products has developed in recent years, and particularly during the war. The co-operation of all interested will be required to hold the trade at this high gratifying point. The Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture in recognition o this fact has decided in co-operation with the provincal deparements to do its share in maintaining this trade. One step taken is the offering of attractive money prizes to members of boys' and girls' pig clubs feeding the bacon hog problem and exhibiting at the local fairs. In addition to the prizes for quality, judging competitions will be promoted. A related feature of the movement is stimulation of the community spirit as one of the chief forces in encouraging uniform and profitable production. A standard type of bacon hog throughout the Dominion is aimed at. Thorough-going cooperation is hoped for from all parties interested so that Canada will maintain and improve its relations with a market that annually imports over 500,000,000 pounds of bacon.

A Man of Few Words.

W. A. Charlton, who was made a Canadian privy councillor a few days ago and is therefore entitled to be called "honorable" for the rest of his life, is the dean of the House of Commons. He was given this honor just after passing his eightieth birthday. He has been in politics for thirty-two years and is a real link with the past, having been a member of the Ross Cabinet of Ontario as commissioner of crown lands. His federal experience is short compared to that of some of his colleagues, for he only entered the Ottawa field in 1911, when he won the North Norfolk seat on the reciprocity ticket. It shows the changes the war made in politics when ten years later Mr. Charlton is being honored by a Conservative Premier. A man of few speeches, especially since becoming a follower of Union government. Mr. Charlton made one notable utterance when he made the closing speech in the naval debate of 1913. He attacked the subject of war and put forward the subject of peace from a high Christian standpoint. As it happened, he turned out to be the "voice of one crying in the wilderness," but that did not detract from the calm, moral tone of his viewpoint in a debate that was filled with eagerness and bitter contention.

Mr. Charlton has succeeded the late Sir William Gage as head of the great work of fighting the ravages of tuberculosis.

Pay Less to League.

Canada's contribution to the budget of the League of Nations, which has been considered unduly large in relation to her national revenues, will be about forty per cent. less this year than last. According to a statement made by Sir Herbert Ames, financial director of the League, the committee which has been considering the revision of the basis of contributions by members has reached a conclusion whereby Canada, instead of being considered a first-class power, as a result of the universal postal union rating having been accepted originally by the League as a basis of contributions, will be ranked as a third-class power, and as such will pay only sixty per cent. of her former shares. The League budget for 1922, however, totals over twenty-three million gold francs, which is ten per cent. more than for 1921.

PARLIAMENTARY LETTER

Ottawa, July 8th.—With polls still to hear from, the majority of the farmer candidate in Medicine Hat riding has soared away above the 9,000 mark and the sad news has been cabled to Premier Meighen. According to the cable despatches exchanged at the conference of Premiers overseas, the news considerably affected the stand of the Canadian delegate for fullest publicity, etc. The news of the government's overwhelming defeat has brought home to those financier' auditories the fact that Premier Meighen and his government do not represent Canadian thought in their journeys overseas, and while there are conferences on such things as Empire, Naval, Air and Military defence, with Hon. Hugh Guthrie sitting on a committee, it has become evident to the authorities who are behind the conference that Premier Meighen cannot bind Canada to anything at the present time. Because of this, it is thought that the outcome of the conference will rather be expressions of pious hopes than anything more substantial.

The investigation into the par exchange scandal has begun and it rives every indication of developed to develop as it should, of growing into the biggest scandal of the war and after-war period, while there are more than suggestions that "somebody higher-up" is seriously involved. The commission investigating the scandal continues to receive names in secret and already some ten or a dozen people have been implicated. The witnesses whose names have been withheld from publication by the commissioner or counsel for the Government. Thousands of dollars of the people's money have been wrongfully paid out without any responsible officer of the government trying trying to keep any check on payments and there is plenty of evidence which points to continued loose handling of public monies, such as was prevalent during the war period.

The result of the commissions endeavors will not be known for some time. At present only the fringe of the fraud has been touched upon, and the scandal seems like a snowball, growing bigger the farther it is rolled. The evidence before the commission consists of a repetition of attempts to "pass the buck" and many attempts are being made to hang the blame on a couple of minor officials who were allowed to retain thousands of dollars in English currency in their office for as long as nine weeks before making any return to the Finance Department.

The official in charge of the department which is now being investigated was apparently so overworked on his work between running up to the House of Commons to advise his Minister in putting through estimates and planning and forward to other officials of the Department, that he was unable to carry out his work as he liked and preferred to do, and simply had to leave the work of supervising his department to subordinates. When these men fell down on the job the Chief Accountant was blamed, though apparently he was overloaded with work.

It is expected that the continuation of the hearings will bring forth some startling facts as to how the public money was handled, if the investigation is allowed to run through its proper course.

The government is in the midst of an attack of dog days. The few ministers who are in the capital are having a hard time carrying on the business of the country and practically nothing is being done in the way of cabinet decisions. The Premier and majority of the cabinet ministers are absent and there will hardly be much done until Mr. Meighen gets back.

There is not any serious talk of by-election writs before then, and though the usual rumors of cabinet reorganization in the fall are floating about, such a step is hardly likely to be taken before the government has decided that it is time to take the bull by the horns and go to the country. The Medicine Hat result has shown the government that there is not a safe seat for it in the west. The west will probably demand new representation in the cabinet, when any shuffle does take place, and it is more than doubtful, in the minds of the government advisers, if there could be found any safe seats in which to spring by-elections there.

R. B. Bennett, of Calgary, and Bob Bergers are both talked of as cabinet possibilities. This would mean a straight return to old Tory party lines—which have never really been departed from—and a short shrift for the alleged Liberals who remain in the government benches while they can. Since Hon. Bob is reported to refuse to step up the party purse, strenuous efforts are being made to effect a reconciliation between he and Mr. Meighen, and in view of the fact that the party purse will be most important in the next campaign that reconciliation will probably take place in due time.

The warmth with which Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King was received in the Eastern Townships during his recent brief tour his fittingly answered many of the veiled charges of his political opponents who, finding no fault in any other substantial ground on which to attack the Liberal Leader, had sought to charge that he was not being given the support of the Liberal members or their constituents. A glance at the Liberal record during recent sessions of Parliament was sufficient to demonstrate that Mr. King was being heartily supported in the House and the enthusiastic receptions accorded him in all parts of the Dominion where he has been able to address meetings have shown that the people of Canada are looking upon him as their coming Premier.

In his speeches at Drome and Bedford, in Quebec, Mr. King pointed out again that except

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

PHYSICAL ACTION OF TANLAC EXPLAINED

World's Leading Authorities Show Just What Tanlac Really Is and the Specific Effect of Each of Ten Ingredients on the Human System. Power of Medicine Conclusively Proven.

A day never passes but what thousands of people ask the questions: What is Tanlac? Why its phenomenal success? Why do we hear so much about it? and Why has this preparation so far out-stepped all other medicines of its kind?

The answer to these questions is easy and can be explained in just on word—merit. Tanlac is scientifically compounded and represents years of work, study, experimentation of research by some of the foremost chemists and pharmacologists of America.

The Tanlac formula is purely ethical and complies with all National and State pure food laws. It is purely vegetable and is made from the most beneficial roots, herbs, and barks known to Materia Medica. The Tanlac Labratories are among the largest and most modernly equipped in this country.

Ten Ingredients in Tanlac.

Altogether there are ten ingredients in Tanlac, each of which is of recognized therapeutic value.

In referring to one of the more important ingredients of Tanlac, the Encyclopedia Britianica says: "It has been the source of the most valuable tonic medicines that have been discovered."

In referring to other of the general tonic drugs contained in Tanlac, the 11th Edition of Potter's Therapeutics, a standard medical text-book, states that "they impart general tone and strength to the entire system, including all organs and tissues."

This same well-known authority in describing the physiological action of another of the ingredients of Tanlac, which is of value in treating what is commonly known as a "run-down condition," uses the following expression:

"It is highly esteemed in loss of appetite during convalescence from acute diseases."

There are certain other elements in Tanlac which, because of their influence upon the appetite, digestion, assimilation and elimination improve the nutrition and vital activity of all the tissues and organs of the body and produce that state of general tonicity which is called health.

The United States Dispensatory makes the following comment regarding another ingredient:

"It may be used in all cases of pure debility of the digestive organs or where a general tonic impression is required."

There are certain other ingredients described in the Dispensatory, and in official standard medical text-books, as having a beneficial action upon the organs of secretion, whose proper functional work is to purify the blood as the blood streams passing through them. In this manner, objectionable and poisonous ingredients of the blood are removed and the entire system invigorated and vitalized.

Tonic and Body Builder.

Tanlac was designed primarily for the correction of disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. At the same time, however, it is a powerful reconstructive tonic and body builder. It naturally follows that any medicine that brings about proper assimilation of food, and the through elimination of the waste products must, therefore, have a far-reaching and most beneficial effect upon the entire system.

THE ELECTRIC SUBMARINE NET INVENTION

The General Secretary of the G.W.V.A. of Canada, on June 7th, wrote Mr. Albert Close as follows:

G.W.V.A., Dominion Command,
Citizen Building, Ottawa,
June 7th, 1921.

Dear Sir:—

I have just received a communication from the Prime Minister, as a result of presenting to him the letter of the Secretary of the Dover Patrol Protest Meeting. He stated that this communication was being passed on to the Board of Commissioners in London, with a request that if there is anything that could be done without delay. "The Prime Minister of Canada is convinced an injustice has been done you and has expressed himself as willing to help as far as possible."

Yours truly,
J. C. LAPP,
Dominion Secy-Treasurer.
G. W. V. A. of Canada.

As the case has been tried before a Royal Commission given the Prime Minister of Canada cannot interfere! Yet the Royal Commission is presided over by a Supreme Court Judge. Mr. Meighen is satisfied that there has been a violation of the laws of evidence.

Mr. Close, however, has the satisfaction of knowing that all who have examined his case are satisfied that it has been hushed up.

It now remains to be seen whether the G.W.V.A. will succeed in having the evidence heard before a Canadian Tribunal. If they do it will be a triumph over corrupt British Government Departments and a Royal Commission. Mr. Close would have been prosecuted for contempt of court long ago had the British Government not been afraid of a terrible exposure of corrupt court methods. London lawyers have informed Mr. Close that another invention claimant has succeeded in securing such influential support and none have so strong as the Government Departments. The secret lay in the fact that he knew hundreds of witnesses scattered all over the British Isles. Other claimants living in one city the whole time did not have the same facilities.

The next step lies now with the G. W. V. A.

Weight Remarks.

A prehistoric young man fell in love with the beautiful daughter of a great chieftain. But as he was bashful, she was bashful, and her father, who was not bashful, he feared to tell his love.

So he procured a brick — that being the fashion in stationery just then — and engraved thereon his message of devotion. As the gentle ichthyosaurus croaked the witching hour of midnight, he stole stealthily into the chieftain's tepee, then with one mighty heave he cast his weighty remarks into the inner blackness, trusting that his lady-love would find the brick and read them.

And it came to pass that when he awoke next morning the blushing damsel was seated on his doorstep.

"Reggie of the Knotted Knee," she cried, 'I am thine. The forcible nature of your proposal removed the only obstacle. The brick caught poor papa a lovely whack on the cranium, and he was so struck with your remarks that he's past objecting to anything now."

Rather Chilly!

That the Arctic lands of northern Canada, where the thermometer goes down to 91 degrees below zero, offer unusual opportunities for growing sheep, cattle, Siberian alsifa and even fruit, is the announced belief of an American agricultural expert.

FIGHTING THE SANDHILLS.

Unique Work Is Being Done In Prince Edward County.

Away back about the middle of the last century a dense growth of timber, largely cedar, covered some 500 acres of land belonging to the crown, on the shores of Lake Ontario, in the township of Hallowell, Prince Edward county. The holding was made up of high hills and deep swampy hollows, and as the hills were of sand and the hollows wet it was useless for agricultural purposes. But the timber was valuable, and this was gradually cut off, when it was then found that the hills were masses of fine sand.

Then something else began to occur. The hills of sand, "The Sand Banks" of Prince Edward county, commenced to move in a sort of revolving motion before the prevailing winds towards the east and southeast. At first the movement was almost imperceptible, but as the years went by momentum increased. First, the intervening swamp hollows, forming part of the crown holdings, were buried under the sand in the drift. Gradually deeded land was encroached upon as well, and then mill concern was turned into real estate. But before the extent of the menace was realized great changes had taken place. The banks which once extended right up to the shore line were moved back in places until over a hundred acres of flat marsh were exposed between the banks and the lake. Coincident with this not only were the hollows between the original hills filled in, but 65 acres of privately-owned farm lands lying directly in line with the moving sand were covered up and rendered useless. One man lost 30 acres, and an old-time summer resort had to be moved twice, its first site now being buried under a mound of sand 30 feet high.

The first step towards checking the menace was taken some ten years ago by Mr. Amos Macdonald and other property owners whose holdings lay in line with the sand movement. These men cut branches from Holland willows, which had been imported some hundred years before, and used these cuttings to form a plantation to check the drift on one side at least. A novel method was adopted in carrying out the planting. "The willow branches had," said Mr. Macdonald, "been cut in lengths about as great as could be conveniently hauled in a wagon to the scene of planting. Deep furrows were made with a plough in the loose sand at the edge of the drift, and the branches, untrimmed, were laid lengthwise in the furrows, the bottom branches being intended to form roots and the projecting branches being left to make growth above ground. The trenches were filled with the loose sand and trampled down. Two, and in places three, rows were planted a few feet apart."

This was done, as stated, ten years ago. To-day willows planted there have an average height of fifteen feet, and the branches are interlaced. These rows of trees have stopped the sand drift in that direction at least.

But something more than local effort was needed in dealing with so large a problem, and Mr. Macdonald and his neighbors appealed to Premier Drury and Hon. Mr. Bowman to take hold of the work of reclamation in a comprehensive way. Provincial Forester Zavitz was instructed to take charge of the work

A commencement was made by planting cuttings at intervals along the line of drift, beginning at the outer edge and extending back for at least half a mile, some 150,000 saplings being used in all. These are planted in sections of five or six rows each. There is a space of about two yards between the rows in each section and of about 50 yards between sections. The latter spaces are to be filled in with Jack pine after the willows and poplars now in place are high enough to afford protection against sand drift for the slower growing pine.

In starting this work the professional experience of the local amateurs. The first row of each section of five or six rows consists of Holland willows planted as neighboring farmers had planted them ten years ago — long lengths being laid in furrows ploughed for the purpose. These have already made a good growth and promise to form a sufficient protection for the individual cuttings of poplar planted in rows on the leeward side of the willows. There is plenty of moisture a few inches below the surface. It is intended to keep up the work of planting until the entire banks are covered, and in the course of a quarter of a century 500 acres of sand hills, which for 25 years had been a grave menace to surrounding valuable agricultural land, will be covered by a dense growth of timber that will increase in value from year to year.

What Is a Billion?

In England a billion means a million millions, and is indicated by the the figure one followed by twelve ciphers.

In France and Canada the term is used to indicate a thousand millions, so that an English billion is a thousand times bigger than our billion.

A similar difference holds good with what is termed more sonllen conception, the trillion. In England a trillion means a million billions, and is shown by the figure one followed by eighteen ciphers, thus: 1,000,000,000,000,000,000.

In France and Canada, where it indicates but a beggarly thousand billions, it has but twelve ciphers to the right of it, is, in fact, but the equal of our billion.

A Long Anthem.

The national anthem of San Marino, the smallest republic, is second in length to that of China. To perform it from beginning to end would take several hours.

London Fogs.

London's fog expert has a machine on which he weighs and otherwise records each fog that comes to Victoria Street. The solid matter deposited by a fog weighs six tons per square mile. For all that, fogs of the "London particular" brand are diminishing year by year.

ICE
I am in the ice business again this year. Have purchased another ice house and expect to be in a position to supply all demands.
S. CASEY DENISON
CENTRE STREET, NORTH
'Phone 101.

300,000 B. C. SHINGLES FOR SALE
5 X No. 1, 3 X No. 2, extra thick shingles.
May be seen corner of Centre and Graham streets.
Special low price for cash or terms may be arranged.
GEO. A. CLIFF

A HAMMO-COUCH
Will make you very comfortable on your veranda these swellering hot days. They are well made, of heavy iron and the springs are of link fabric. The covering is of good heavy khaki duck. Complete $30.00 to $43.00. Without canopy, $4.00 less. Without frame and canopy, (for attaching to the ceiling) $19.00 to $30.00.

We have several pieces of furniture that you should have with you at camp; **Cots, Easy Rustic Chairs, Deck Chairs, Garden Seats, Etc.** We have an extremely nice showing of **Old Hickory Furniture.** The prices are considerable less than last season.

How about a small Victrola and some new Records for camp. Brighten the long evenings by some real "peppy" Fox Trots. New Records always in stock.

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THE HOME OF GOOD FURNITURE
DUNDAS ST., EAST.

Unusual Engagements.

Coal Oil Heaters reduced to $7.75 at DAVY & ALLISON'S.

True to Life.

Actor—"I pride myself my acting is true to life."

Friend—"Then you'll never succeed. Villains in real life do not go around hissing and glaring. They go around purring and smiling."

Changing Costumes.

In filling eighty engagements at four vaudeville theatres a prominent English actress has been required to make thirty-two changes of costume and four changes of makeup every night.

Yarns Fra' Yorkshire

ONE of the most genial men in Yorkshire, Sir Swire Smith, the well-known cotton spinner and late M.P. for Keighley, was fond of a good story. At election times people were sure of hearing something funny when he was called upon to speak.

"Even the wisest legislation can't be expected to please everybody," he said at a meeting. And then he told this story. "When wet weather came at the right time, a farmer said, 'This rain'll fair lift things out o' t' ground.' But his friend looked glum. 'I hope not!' he replied; 'I've three wives buried i' yon cemetery!'"

Another occasion was one of those common in politics—when one thing is wanted and another offered. "It were like," said Sir Swire, "it reminds me of the parson who didn't like to see a man out with two dogs. 'Surely, my man,' he said, 'two pigs would be enough for you.' 'And a bonnie fool I should look goin' rattin' wi' two pigs!' was the reply."

Of homely tales, one of Sir Swire's favorites concerned a man who had been courting for years. The young man got "no forrarder." One night he ventured to put his arm round her waist. After a time he said, "Mary, do you think I'm making progress?" She looked up into his eyes and said, "Aye; you're holding your own."

He used to tell, too, of the retort of a ninety-year-old Yorkshireman to a Job's comforter.

"I'll tell yo' what, maister," said this acquaintanee, meeting him one morning; "you're gettin' owder."

"Aye," the old man replied, "and I'm glad on it."

"What, glad o' gettin' owder?"

"Aye! For if I weren't gettin' owder, I wouldn't be here!"

Someone asked a poor man how his brother, to whom £200 had been left, was getting on. "Joe?" was the reply. "Our Joe's leadin' t' life of a h'angel!—he's sytin' an' drinkin' an' swearin' fro' morn till night."

The caustic humor of Yorkshiremen is illustrated by the story of a timid passenger in a cart. The horse bolted. "Eh, I'd gie five pounds to be out o' this!" whimpered the passenger. The driver answered, gruffly: "Doan't be so flush wi' thi brass. Thou'll be out for nowt in a minute."

Although Sir Swire's father was a rich man, he did not look it. A stranger with whom he chatted while taking a Turkish bath, spoke of Swire Smith, and asked the old boy if he knew him. "I should do," said he. "I live t' next same house."

The stranger said, "I suppose you'll be his butler, then."

Sir Swire was fond of recording miscellaneous jokes and stories in his diary. writes Mr. Keighley Snowden, in "The Master Spinner." "Why is kissing like creation?" he wrote, "Because it's made of nothing and God knows it's good"; on one page was this limerick:

There was an old lady of Cheadle
Who sat down in church on a needle.
Though deeply embedded,
'Twas kept from spreading
And promptly pulled out by the Beadle.

Sir Henry Irving had a great admirer in Sir Swire. The famous actor told him that he often paused to admire Louis Braille himself, who read Braille with his fingers on Blackfriars Bridge. "There are few finer exponents of the great style in diction," said Sir Henry.

"Listening the other day, I was fascinated by his musical, rich tones, as he read: 'And the Lord said unto Moses'—the poor fellow had some difficulty with his Braille, and turned back. "The Lord said unto Moses'—the delicate fingers brushed the surface of the pace, and at each repetition his voice rose in fuller and finer volume: 'The Lord said unto Moses.' What the blazes has been putting sand on my Bible?"

Sir Henry would then wave his hand lightly, "An actor—like the rest of us."

Sagacity of Collies.

Many are the stories told of collies' sagacity, one of the most remarkable being the record of one shepherd in Ettrick, Scotland. What was once the great forest of Ettrick was this night only a dense sea of mist and fog. The shepherd in despair exclaimed to his dog, "Sirrah, my man, they're a' away!" He gave no command to the dog, in fact he only spoke for sympathy. But the sheep dog dashed off into the mist, and next morning the 500 missing sheep were gathered in and Sirrah was mounting guard over them. How the animal got them in the dark was beyond comprehension of the shepherd, and he adds: "If all the shepherds in the forest had been there, they could not have effected it with greater propriety."

A Practical Bishop.

There is nothing conventional about Canon Temple, the new Bishop of Manchester. It is related that once it fell to his lot to examine a class of over thirty girls at a high school. He made his appearance with a big leather bag, which to their amazement he opened, and produced a heap of socks that wanted mending. He explained to the head mistress that he knew they would be quite excellent in the usual school subjects, but he wanted to see if they were learning to qualify themselves for married life.

Didn't Like Gavotte.

Musical Hostess—"Would you like a gavotte now, Mr. Wild?"

Mr. Wild—No, thanks. I don't care much for those foreign dishes. A plain ham sandwich is good enough for me."

TREASURE ON SILVER ISLET.

Old Mine In Lake Superior Was Once Canada's Greatest.

Ordinarily the shipping of an outfit of hoisting engines, mine buckets and compressors to the site of a mine is not a remarkable circumstance. In the active mining districts of Canada it is a more or less frequent occurrence. But the announcement from Port Arthur that a shipment of this kind is being shipped to Silver Islet is something decidedly beyond the ordinary.

Silver Islet was for about fourteen years the site of one of the world's most remarkable silver mines. But that period lapsed thirty-seven years ago. Silver Islet was the greatest silver-producing mine Canada had known before Cobalt was discovered. And while it was being worked nickel, now Ontario's leading mineral product, was first discovered.

Silver Islet is near the head of Lake Superior, about a mile off shore, and a short distance northeast of Thunder Cape. The discovery of the silver contents of the little islet was a matter of accident. A device was being made of the mainland in 1869, and the island was included. A surveyor was driving a stake when his eye caught a glimpse of a speck of the white metal protruding from the surface. Tracing it, he found that after crossing the islet it ran over the side into the deep waters of the lake.

A group of Montreal capitalists attempted the following year to develop the property. But the turning of it into a mine was no easy matter, the islet being only a few feet above the surface of the water.

Finally after the expenditure of many thousands of dollars in the erection of breakwaters, development work was started. American capital was interested, and the property became a big producer.

One vein to which particular attention was given proved to be a perfect bonanza. It had a depth of 1,200 feet, and the 1,154,537 pounds of ore which were mined therefrom up to the season of 1872 yielded silver that averaged $1,322.44 to every ton of ore produced. For a distance of sixty feet the working ran through the centre of a deposit of solid native silver. By the time the vein was worked out in 1874 it had yielded silver to the value of $2,000,000. The total yield of the mine up to the time operations were discontinued in 1884 was $3,250,000.

Discontinuance was not due to exhaustion of the silver resources of the property. True, production had been on a much smaller scale than during the early years of operation. But it is said that the work was not carried on according to the principles of scientific mining. Its owners had no intention of making it a permanent mine. All they aimed at was to get out the silver in the bonanza veins.

There being in those days no convenient railway lines, the camp had to depend on the supplies that were brought in by sailing vessel. The supplies intended for the winter of 1884-85, went astray and failed to reach their destination before the close of navigation. So the mine was closed down, and never reopened.

The attempt at bringing back to life a mine that has been dead for a generation is exciting considerable interest, and particularly by the people of the near-by "Twin Cities" of Port Arthur and Fort William.

Fish In Tank Scows.

In Norway and Holland huge tank scows, which are in effect floating aquaria, have been used to carry fishes from the fishing grounds to market. Thus they reach the latter alive and in fine condition.

The idea has been newly adopted for use on this side of the ocean, and several such scows have been built for service in Canadian waters and the United States northern seacoast cities.

They are built of wood, their hulls, which are in effect boxes, having a number of compartments to hold the fish. The compartments are perforated with holes in order that the sea water may have free access through them. Water-tight bulkheads at bow and stern keep the craft afloat.

Some of the fishes inevitably die or sicken in the course of so long a voyage, and these are scooped out with long-handled nets and thrown overboard. The scows are not swift, but it is planned to equip them with gasoline engines for faster travel. One of them, twenty-four days out from Quebec, reached New York city other day with a cargo of 1,000 tons of eels, caught in chicken-wire traps in the St. Lawrence river, which were delivered alive and wriggling at the Fulton fish market.

No Gold on the Gatineau.

The clamor which was made early in May about a rich gold discovery at Kazubazua, on the Gatineau river, which was promptly named "Quebec's Klondike," has proved a tempest in a teacup, according to the report of the investigation made by Mr. Theo O. Denis, Quebec Superintendent of Mines, who affirms that none of the samples of auriferous rock tested by him at Kazubazua showed any trace of precious metals, and all the analysis gave blanks in gold and silver.

Getting Confidence.

As a means of instilling confidence, the girl patrons of the Y. W. C. A. swimming pools at Toronto, Canada, are encouraged to learn trick swimming and as a result they have a great variety of water stunts to show.

A Large Parachute.

A parachute of enormous dimensions has been invented, which, in case of accident, will lower the entire cabin of a passenger-carrying airplane to the ground in safety.

Michael Collins, M.P., Is Most Sinister Figure In the Irish Situation

MICHAEL COLLINS, M.P., chief of the "Irish Republican Army" and minister of finance to the "Republic," is the most sinister figure connected with the Irish republican movement. He is the most "wanted" man in the world. No character in fiction has surpassed his record for audacity and there is no man living about whom so many tales of narrow escapes can be told.

It is probable that when history comes to be written his name will sink into insignificance, for he is not a statesman and does not believe in a peaceable solution to the Irish problems.

"Stop talking and get on with the job," was his message to Ireland when peace overtures were suggested a few months ago.

But to-day his name is mentioned in whispers throughout the land of tears and he holds sway over several thousands of young men who, having taken the oath of allegiance to the I. R. A., dare not disobey his orders. Even loyalists are forced by sheer terror of his name into helping the republican cause.

Details of his early life are little known. He was born 39 years ago of humble parents in County Kerry. He had an ordinary elementary school education and after working with his brother, in the procery business, entered the postal service. At one time he was employed at the G.P.O. in London as a sorter, where he astounded every one by his extremist views on the Irish question. He is an intellectual and cruel, he has a square jaw and his eyes are strangely piercing.

A man who saw him recently walking opening in the streets of Dublin described the incident as follows:

"As he drew level with me I was struck with the remarkable resemblance he bore to the official photographs of Michael Collins circulated throughout Ireland. For a moment I allowed my eyes to linger on him, fascinated by their penetrating gaze, but suddenly the air became electric and I realized the danger of turning round to take a second look. His own right hand was in his pocket and behind him were five or six men, all at different distances from one another, all with their right hands in their pockets and all with their eyes glued in unwavering stares upon me.

"I walked straight on for about a quarter of a mile before I dared to turn round, for I knew that quite accidentally I had seen and recognized Michael Collins and his bodyguard at large in the streets of Dublin."

He was first heard of officially in connection with Sinn Fein movement in October, 1914. He became notorious in the rebellion of 1916, where he commanded part of the Dublin army which [illegible] (executed May 3, 1916) was commandant general.

Like all other Sinn Fein M.P.'s, he has never sat at Westminster, but is an important member of Dail Eirean, the Irish republican parliament.

By his boyish face he has succeeds where other men would fail. He is a past master in the art of disguise, and it is said that he never goes into the streets without a hat pocket and six guinnen. He employs a large number of scouts and intelligence men, who keep him supplied with information regarding the movements of the crown forces.

He has escaped several times by disguising himself as a woman, and on one occasion he escaped in the uniform of a colonel of the British army and was saluted several times by the troops themselves. It is known that he has entered Dublin Castle recently in disguise, and when the auxiliaries raided a house in which he was sleeping he escaped through a back window in his shirt and was proved afterwards to have dressed and walked down the street as one of the crowd and watched the progress of the raid.

Information was received some time ago that he was attending a wake in the Dublin district, and when the house was raided he evaded capture by taking refuge in the coffin after removing the body. The military, out of respect for the dead, made but a cursory examination of the room containing the coffin.—New York Herald.

Gambling In India.

Although the natives of India do not operate on the stock market, they have adopted a unique form of gambling for which the cotton market reports are responsible. Every day five quotations are cabled from New York announcing the cotton situation. The natives look upon this as a direct invitation to them to establish a simple but none the less absorbing form of gambling. The gambling is said to consist simply in guessing what the five figures will amount to, and the man getting nearest to the right amount takes the stakes.

Difficulties.

The young married couple were dining out. In the middle of their meal a tall and beautiful woman passing near at the table gave the young man a look of recognition and a dangerous smile.

So dangerous was the smile that the young wife said, "John, who was that woman?"

John held up his hand.

"Now, for goodness' sake," he said, "don't go bothering me about who she is. I shall have trouble enough explaining to her who you are."

Is Garage Rather Than Kitchen

It Centres Social Life of Modern Home.

Mr. Murray Brown, of Toronto, after an absence of ten years, during which he has been living in England, finds that in Canada civilization rests on domestic service, as it did, and to a large extent still does in England, so much so on the internal combustion engine.

"The size of a city like Toronto," he says, "seems to me to be along the line so that congestion at the centre prevents dependence on electric traction, the new country life that is springing up for city dwellers, the market gardening that feeds it, and with a worse suburban railway service than any in England—all these do not exist. Hence the increased dependence on gasoline or some substitute for it. A less dangerous basis than slavery, probably more secure than domestic service, it is still perhaps not so assured as its adherents claim or assume. Meanwhile, whether secure or not, it is molding home life, human thought, in a new way. The best of the young man, already mechanical, becomes more so; the motor instead of his heart, contains much of the rampant individualism now being developed in opening up an unsettled country, for the owner-driver on the road. Sunday leisure finds activity sense indulged by traveling in a crowded suburban train, whose passengers have one link at any rate—a speculative interest in horseflesh.

"A visitor after some years' absence," continues Mr. Wrong in the Canadian Forum, "may notice other things on the same lines. The situation that centres on the garage rather than on the kitchen or the drawing-room has modified its dress accordingly and sensibly—increased freedom. It has improved and is improving the hotels; it has established restaurants where there were only quick lunch counters. It has taught people the geography of their own country, and abolished the old limitation on the week-end, generally prevented all save the head of the house taking more than two journeys a year. It has made possible the country club, a middle class and pseudo-democratic substitute for the week-end country house party. If only chemistry provides a cheap efficient substitute when oil wells are exhausted, this civilization may blossom further, generation by generation altering the minds of men through their habits, and may reach out to novel types of political organization, to new art and a distinctive literature. But if chemistry fails, then a revolution of some sort is preparing in the future, perhaps as catastrophic as that which is said to have wrought in ancient Greece. Meanwhile there are a few years in which it is permissible to wonder."

Canadian life, in Mr. Wrong's eyes, has grown more complex during the space of a decade.

"Toronto," he says, "has for long been a busy commercial city, but it has as a city suffered many of the ills of the provincial town, more of a metropolis. After life in England what amuses one is its display. Covering many square miles, its offices and shops built for permanence, its boulevards of private houses, show as a wealth that grows more noticeable year by year. Canadians in England used to wonder at the amount of capital sunk in buildings, roads, parks and parks, to find that England was the richest country in the world, the only place where nature was really [illegible] and moulded. The Englishman who knows how can compare Toronto with Manchester and decide that, town for town, on pure show alone, Toronto is the more impressive. Leagues of houses each girt by a lawn, each meaning an income of from ten thousand dollars a year up, elaborate street lighting that shames Paris, the streets most of them well paved, the shops more elaborate than anything in England outside London—these are more obvious signs of wealth than most English cities afford. It is only when we go into the country or small towns that the old patchiness is sure sign of a country developed and thinly populated country, strikes us again. There we will find brilliant electric lights illuminating at a time that would be a palace to war-time Flanders, "desirable stone mansions" (to use the housebagent's jargon) rubbing shoulders with wooden shacks, railroads running up the main street and warning off trespassers only by a friendly bell.

"In Toronto, Mr. Wrong observes, the boarding houses creep ever northward, the flats increase.

"It is one way out of the servant and housing problems, but when one sees the 'roomers' buying late at night milk, eggs and bread for the next morning, one wonders what life will be like when the family breakfast table is, in cities, the privilege of only the rich. Perhaps the motor is due to nature's law of compensation; it brings a chance of privacy to those who have no roof-tree of their own."

Mr. Wrong finds the Farmer-Labor Government in Ontario "rather Gilbertian."

"It can hardly last indefinitely if one may presume to pose as a seer; a true farmer-labor alliance can be only temporary. Can a labor party become industrialist and remain labor? Can a farmers' party do anything but individualistic once its main grievances are removed?"

Mr. Wrong does not mention the co-operative activities of farmers.

A Long Time to Wait.

Professor—"To a geologist a thousand years are but a day."

Binks—"Good heavens! Yesterday I lent a geologist twenty pounds until to-morrow."

Raven-Hair.

"Some novelists don't know what they're talking about. Here's one who speaks of a girl's raven hair."

"What's wrong with it?"

"All wrong. Ravens don't wear hair; they wear feathers!"

Clement Shorter Would Like to Find Solution Of Problems in Ireland

AMONG the notables who had planned what they would do when they were King of France was Francis Villon, the blackleg poet. The latest to emulate him is Clement Shorter, editor of the Sphere and well known as a critic and publicist. He has written to the tune of "If I were Prime Minister," the general theme being the Irish problem. We cannot say that Mr. Shorter has contributed anything to the solution of the problem, but who has? Nevertheless, his ideas are rather more clean cut than those of the average writer, and are not without interest. He would act on the principle that the Irish people are to be trusted, and he asserts that this is the one policy that has never been adopted. He believes that the success of the experiment of trusting the Boers after the South African war justified the Liberals in their policy with regard to Ireland, But Mr. Shorter is vague as to what he means by trusting them. He admits that he is not wedded to details, which is a common confession of a man who throws out details at random.

Mr. Shorter's assertion that the Irish are a race of sportsmen is more interesting. Certainly they have had that reputation, and it is to be admitted that the country has manifested its genius for sport generally than perhaps any race in the world, according to its opportunities for unbridled freedom. It has improved and is improving the hotels; it has established restaurants where there were only quick lunch counters. It has taught people the geography of their own country, and abolished the old limitation on the week-end, generally prevented all save the head of the house taking more than two journeys a year. It has made possible the country club, a middle class and pseudo-democratic substitute for the week-end country house party. If only chemistry provides a cheap efficient substitute when oil wells are exhausted, this civilization may blossom further, generation by generation altering the minds of men through their habits, and may reach out to novel types of political organization, to new art and a distinctive literature. But if chemistry fails, then a revolution of some sort is preparing in the future, perhaps as catastrophic as that which is said to have wrought in ancient Greece. Meanwhile there are a few years in which it is permissible to wonder."

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Irish Wit.

The time had come to dole out the day's rations, and in an Irish regiment the quartermaster and his assistant had been measuring them out in preparation for distribution.

The assistant turned to the quartermaster and, with a twinkle in his eye, said: "Av ye plaze, sorr, there's a loaf short. Who'll I give it to?"

"Keep it yourself, Mike," replied the quartermaster.

More than 700,000 women in the American Federation of Labor.

FOR FUTURE HISTORIANS.

Preparing Information for Men Who Live 3,000 Years Hence.

The manager of a huge building that is being erected in England has, says the Manchester Guardian, been considering the idea of a foundation-stone casket to be embedded in the great mass of ferro-concrete on which the building is to stand. As a reader of Mr. Wells' Outline of History he has been struck by Mr. Wells' difficulty, through lack of historical information, in dealing with the world's history 3,000 years ago. As he was told that the concrete foundations would last at least three years, he thought that it might be of use to the Mr. Wells of A. D. 4921 if he found the information about our time neatly prepared for him. Accordingly he wrote to Mr. Wells and asked him to suggest what would be the most useful things or messages to be placed in the cavity. Here is Mr. Wells' reply:

"Difficult to make suggestions. Probably would replace things with their current prices will be of as much value as anything. Safety razor, cotton reel, bottle of pickles and that sort of thing. A mail order catalogue, pre-war medicines and what they profess to cure. Dietary for ordinary citizen; typewriter, a sewing machine, and a cookery-book. Ingersoll watch and Bradshaw's Continental timetables (pre-war and post-war), Baedecker's England. Town maps and plans."

It was typical of Mr. Wells' splendid public sense that he should have answered so readily to this appeal. We live with the company to get the opinion of experts as to the durability of these things, even in an air-proof chamber. The subject is an exciting one, and one on which no two people have the same views. Suppose it is only a question of leaving a message pushed in an aluminum, or whatever is the most permanent form for messages in air chambers, what is the truth of our time that would be most significant for the angels that are to live on this earth 3,000 years after us?

JOHN.

How This Name Attained Its Great Popularity.

John is the most common first, or Christian, name we have. Its history is curious. It came originally from the Hebrew Jehsohannen, "God is gracious." The Greeks made it Johannes, and in the feminine it became Anna and Hannah. The name was unknown in Saxon England and was seldom used among the Normans. In the Doomsday Book, says "Chambers' Thoughts," the record of the inhabitants of England which William the Conqueror had compiled, only four John are listed, and one of them is a Dane.

John was the name of the beloved disciple and the writer of one of the Gospels. As the Bible became more familiar to the people of Europe, this name became increasingly popular in Europe, especially after the Bible was translated from the Latin into the language of the people.

An enormous impetus to the number John's received from the pilgrimages and the Crusades. About the year 1000 it became customary for the pilgrims, returning from journeys to the Holy Land in order to see the places made sacred by the life of the Lord. At first they went as peaceful travelers. Later they formed armed bands, intent upon rescuing the tomb of the Saviour from the infidel.

Each pilgrim was known by two signs—a cross worn on the shoulder or breast and a bottle at his belt. The bottle was the symbol of his vow to rescue the tomb of the Saviour, and the bottle was to be filled with holy water from the River Jordan. On the return of the pilgrims, the contents of their bottles were used at christenings.

Happy was the mother who could secure a few drops of water from the river in which the Saviour had been baptized for the baptism of her own child. The name would naturally occur as appropriate for a boy baptized under these conditions, since the Saviour was baptized in the Jordan by John the Baptist. It is also most be said that the world went suddenly John crazy. It was soon estimated that two-thirds of the English people named John. Families of six or seven boys were all named John.

So common did this custom become that various methods had to be adopted to distinguish one John from another. The surnames Littlejohn, Pettyjohn, Micklejohn and its Norman equivalent Grossjean (meaning Big or Fat John), Benjohn (Good John), from which the immortal name of Bunyan is corrupted; Upjohn and Downjohn (Upjohn, or Johnson, or Johnson (Downjohn, or John in the valley), are all examples of attempts to distinguish one John from another. Many of these names still exist as surnames.

It is under its nickname Jack that we find how abundant was the popularity of the name. It was so common as to become the name of every stranger. Every passerby could be safely hailed as "Jack," and if it were not his name, he answered to it as a matter of course. It passed into proverbs: "Jack of all trades and master of none" is a familiar example.

One of the oldest nursery tales recorded "Jack and the Beanstalk." From being applied so often to human beings, the name Jack passed into use as a name for everything animate or inanimate. We have now the common use jackpot, jackscrew, jackstraws, jack-knife, jack-rabbits, jacket, and many others. Jack and his brother Tom appear in street columns in the Century Dictionary.

Where Trees Are Milked.

In British Guiana and the West Indies, particularly on the banks of the River Amazon, there grows a tree known to the natives as the "Hyahya," which yields from its bark and pith a juice slightly richer and thicker than cow's milk. The tree is about forty feet in height and eighteen inches in circumference when full grown, and the natives use the juice as we do milk, being perfectly harmless and mixing well with water. The Cingalese have a tree they call "Tabaya Bolee," which yields a fluid in all respects like milk, while in the forest of Para grows a tree called the "Massenodendron," which gives a milk-like juice. It can be kept for an indefinite time and shows no tendency to become sour. On the other hand, certain trees in the valley of Aracapa and in Canagua yield a similar fluid, which, when exposed to the air, begins to form a kind of cheese which very soon becomes sour. In the Canary Islands there is a tree called "Tabaya Dolce," of which the milk, thickened into a jelly, is considered a delicacy.

"Me and the Prince."

A friend of King George tells an amusing story about one of his Majesty's body servants. The servant was speaking of a visitor who had recently taken place. "Me and the prince——" he began, when the King's secretary stopped him. "You should say 'the prince and I,'" he observed. The man raced at him for a moment and then replied: "I beg your pardon, sir, but how do you know we were at all. However, you and me and the prince——"

YOUNG WOMEN AVOID PAIN

This One Tells How She Was Benefited by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Regina, Sask.—"For two years I suffered from periodic pains and nausea so I was unable to get around. My mother had me take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am much better and able to go about all the time, which I could not do before. I recommend Vegetable Compound to my friends if I know they suffer the same way, and you may publish my letter if it will help any one, as I know it will."—Mrs. Z. G. BLACKWELL, 2078 Osler Place, Regina, Sask.

If every girl who suffers as Miss Blackwell did, or from irregularities, painful periods, backache, sidesache, dragging down pains, inflammation or ulceration would only give this famous root and herb remedy a trial they would soon find relief from such suffering.

It hardly seems possible that there is a woman in this country who will continue to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial after all the evidence that is continually being published, proving beyond contradiction that this grand old medicine has restored more suffering women than any other medicine in the world.

For special advice women are asked to write the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of forty years experience is at your service.

A Non-Glare Lens at $1.25 per pair and others at Higher Prices.

Good Advice Regarding your Battery during winter.

Willard Service Station - GRAHAM'S GARAGE

Next Gibbard's Retail Furniture Store.

PRINTING

All Classes of Job Printing are handled by this office. We have the Stock, and complete Machinery, and guarantee our Workmanship

Loose Leaf Ledger Forms

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NOW IS THE TIME TO PAINT

Paint Your House
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Pure Boiled Linseed Oil
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100% Pure
Martin-Senour Paint
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"Save the Surface and You Save All."

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WITHOUT costing you a cent, without obligating you in any way, you can have *"three days of good music—free"* right in your own home. *Good music,* we say, because it is played by

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AMBEROLA
"the world's greatest phonograph value"

Come to our store. Select an Amberola and a dozen Amberol Records. We will deliver them to your home.

If you decide to keep it, you can own the Amberola on *practically your own terms.* If you don't we will call for it and thank you for having given the Amberola a fair trial.

Call, write or phone—*but do it now.*

R. B. ALLEN
Market Square

Special Sale of Electric Ranges

---Installed

For a limited time we are again giving our customers an opportunity to equip their homes with electric ranges and water heaters at very attractive prices.

During our former campaign we installed a number of ranges, and the records of their operation proves conclusively that electric cooking is most desirable and economical.

Many customers have expressed regret that they did not take advantage of the very attractive price at that time, so we hope that they will not again let the opportunity pass.

Where desired we are extending payments over a period of twelve months.

Already a number have placed their orders, and we would suggest that you call at our office early and obtain full details of our plan.

Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario

FOR FORD CARS

Sedans-Coupe-Touring-Runabouts-1-ton Trucks-Tractors and Tractor Implements

See PAUL & SMITH,
NAPANEE FORD DEALERS

GARAGE—Dundas St. East. Phone 198

Can Your Next Winter's Heat.

By buying your coal from Van-Luven while you can get it.

Sporting Goods.

All the latest and best in Baseball supplies, Tennis Racquets and Balls, Fishing Rods, Tackle and artificial bait at WILSON'S HARDWARE.

No More Shipping.

The Richmond Farmers' Co-operative Association will not ship cattle or hogs until further notice.

S. C. S. McKIM,
Manager.

Baby Chicks.

Last chance to secure them this season. We have them all age and popular breeds. First come, first served, while they last. We want your surplus hens, any number, also cockerels and roosters.

THE M. B. MILLS CO.,
Headquarters for Poultry.
Phone 103. 25-c

Lights Needed.

This hot weather the most popular place in Napanee is the town bathing pavilions. Large numbers of citizens avail themselves of the privilege of a dip in the river each evening. A few electric lights are badly needed and would be a great improvement and convenience at the bathing place.

NEAR POST OFFICE

Harry Seymour's boot repair shop. Honest workmanship, fair prices. Try us.

We close every Wednesday, during May, June, July, and August at noon.

Umbrellas re-covered and repaired. Brown's Umbrella Store, 10 Campbell Street, Belleville.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church:
10.30—Holy Communion.
12.00—Sunday School.
7.00—Shortened Evensong.
The services will be taken by Rev. J. W. Foster.

Change in Time, Canadian National Night Trains Between Toronto and Ottawa

Effective Sunday, June 26th, Canadian National night trains, Nos. 7 and 8, between Toronto and Ottawa, will operate via Grand Trunk double track between Toronto and Coldbright. No. 8, east bound, will leave Napanee 2.43 a.m., standard time. No. 7 will arrive from Ottawa 2.10 a.m. daily. Tickets and full information from nearest Canadian National or Grand Trunk ticket agent.

A Popular Resort.

Napanee is provided with good recreation grounds and parks in its instances, The Golf Links, The Bowling Green, The Driving Park, The Harvey Warner Park, The Boating etc., but these days the most popular of all, with the masses, is the bathing grounds. Here the kiddies can play to their hearts content and with absolute safety, while children of a larger growth can have an equally good time in the deeper water further up stream. The writer counter 94 in the water at one time on Friday and was told that on Wednesday last, over 140 were in at one time. To enjoy yourself tomorrow's half holiday, get a bathing suit and try the water, or even go and watch others. Mr. Paul, as the originator and partial doner of this place is deserving of the thanks of the whole town.

Celebrated Her Birthday.

Mrs. Harriet Tompkins was ninety-one years old on June 21st, 1921. The celebration of her birthday took place at the home of her daughter, Mrs. D. B. Ruttan, Odessa, and was the occasion for a family re-union, when there were present two sons, three daughters, seventeen grandchildren and six great-grandchildren, four generations in all. They were Mr. Tompkins, her daughter, Mrs. Ruttan, the latter's son, Clarence, and his son, Harold, aged three years. Mrs. Tompkins was born in England, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pearson, who came to Canada when she was six years of age; and she was one of six, daughters and six sons. The family settled at Napanee and at the age of sixteen she married Joseph Tompkins and moved to a farm at Camden. She has three sons, Charles, Watertown, N.Y.; John A., Bath; Frank, Newburgh, and one daughter, Mrs. D. B. Ruttan. All were present at the celebration except Charles. The occasion was one of much enjoyment, for Mrs. Tompkins is still smart, despite her years, and appreciated the warmth of the congratulations showered upon her. A splendid musical programme was given. Her husband died forty-six years ago, and she resides with her son, Frank, at Newburgh.

FALL FAIR DATES.

Brighton—September 16-17.
Belleville—September 5-7th.
Centreville—Sept. 14-15th.
Colborne—September 27-28th.
Campbellford—September 20-21st.
Frankford—September 15-16th.
Kingston—Sept. 20-26th.
Marmora—September 26-27th.
Napanee — September 13-14-15th.
Norwood—October 11-12th.
Ottawa—Sept. 9-19th.
Odessa—October 7th.
Picton—September 20-24th.
Roblins Mills—Sept. 30th, Oct. 1st.
Shannonville—Sept. 17th.
Stella—Sept. 28th.
Stirling—September 22-23rd.
Toronto—Aug 27-Sept. 10th.
Tweed—September 28-29th.
Wooler—September 2nd.
Warkworth—October 6-7th.

Just a Few Lines Left

—In—

CUT GLASS, SILVERWARE, BRASS, ETC.

ALL OLD STOCK AND OLD PRICES

SIGNET AND EMBLEM RINGS
Different Designs. All Prices.

F. Chinneck's Jewellery Store

Barnet Refrigerators — the world's best. See them at DAVY & ALLISON'S.

A Fine Assortment of Fabrics to Select from

Tweeds and Fancy Worsteds
as well as
Plain Indigo Blues and Mixture Greys

Leave Your Order Early for Your New Spring Suit

JAMES WALTERS,
Merchant Tailoring, Napanee.

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH

Rev. A. J. Wilcox, B. A., B. D., pastor.
10.30—Morning service.
11.45—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
7.00—Evening service.
Wednesday, 7.30—Midweek meeting for prayer and Bible study.

GRACE METH. CHURCH

Rev. A. J. Terrill, Pastor.

Union services of Grace, Trinity and St. Andrews':
Sunday, 9.30—Morning Class.
Sunday, 10.30—Morning Worship.
Sunday, 11.45—Sunday School.
Sunday, 7.00—Evening worship.

Going Out of Business.

F. Chinneck expects to close up the business this month. All goods at reduced prices.

Bowling.

Bowling for the Gibbard cup is taking place twice a week. Up-to-date Chief Barrett won four games in the opening tournament and lost to J. E. Madden, who has successfully defended the cup against Messrs. Gleeson, Derry, Smith, Taylor, Leonard and Huffman's rinks, winning seven games.

Badly Injured Falling Down Stairs.

Mrs. Arny, who resides on the market square had the misfortune to fall half way down stairs on Tuesday last. She received a bad cut on her forehead, broke her hip and breast-bone and cracked some ribs. She was immediately taken to Kingston General hospital by Dr. C. M. Stratton, where she is doing as well as could be expected.

The Congregations of St. Andrews, Grace and Trinity Churches.

Will join their church services for the next six weeks. The services July 17th will be in Grace church, Revi A. J. Terrill preaching; July 24th in St. Andrews, Rev. A. J. Terrill preaching; July 31st, in Trinity, Rev. Dr. Shorey preaching; Aug. 7th in Grace, Rev. Dr. Shorey preaching; Aug. 14th, in St. Andrews, Rev. A. J. Wilson preaching; Aug. 21st in Trinity, Rev. A. J. Wilson preaching.

Auto Hits Telephone Pole, Driver Killed.

On Saturday Reginald Lewis, of Belleville, a relieving operator on the C. N. Ry., formerly employed at Marysville, was instantly killed and his two companions, Geo. and Chas. Maracle, of Tyendinaga, were badly injured when Lewis' car struck a telephone pole while going at a high rate of speed. A party of autoists from Kingston found the three men lying in the road and took them to Deseronto and the two Maracle's were taken from there to the Hotel Dieu, Kingston. The car, a Ford, converted into a racing machine and painted white, was in Napanee on Saturday afternoon and the accident happened while the party were on their way to Belleville.

Died in Campbell House Cellar.

On Thursday morning the dead body of Marshall McQuaig, an employee of the Campbell House, was found in the cellar of the Campbell House, lying face down. Coroner Cowan was immediately notified and ordered an inquest. Evidence was produced as to the finding of the body and the probability is that Mr. McQuaig went down cellar the previous afternoon to turn off a water tap in order to repair a leak. Burns, evidently from electric current were found on the body. The Jury's verdict, which was not unanimous, was to the effect that the deceased came to his death in the Campbell House cellar between the hours of noon on July 6th, and 7.30 a.m. on July 7th., and that the cause of death was electrocution.

Napanee Bowlers at Prescott.

Two rinks of the Napanee Bowlers who attended the bowling tournament at Prescott last week were successful in winning several games, but did not win any of the cups offered. Mr. Maybee's rink each brought home a gold pencil. For the Wiser Trophy, Maybee's rink won from Brockville and lost two games to Prescott rinks. For the Dominion Trophy Mr. Maybee's rink were runners up winning the gold pencils and losing in the final game. With Mr. Maybee were Messrs. J. H. S. Derry, Fred Bell and Hurrel Huffman. Mr. Madden's rink lost two games for the St. Lawrence cup and won two games for the Wiser cup, putting them in the semi-finals, where they were defeated by Ottawa. Mr. Madden's team were Messrs. W. P. Deriche, Dr. Misap, Albert Clancy and J. E. Madden.

RACE CANNOT SUICIDE

FAMOUS CANADIAN INVENTOR SAYS IT IS IMPOSSIBLE.

Those Who Do Not Want Children Will Leave None to Inherit That Negative Desire, While the Kind of People Who Want Large Families Will Increase.

DR. ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL, the honored inventor of the telephone, maintains the impossibility of race suicide. In an article contributed to the Journal of Heredity (Washington), he calls attention to the fact that childlessness can not be transmitted to one's descendants, for the reason that the childless have no descendants. The practical result of this fact is that any tendency to race suicide dies out in a generation. Fertility stands a better chance of transmission than infertility, even when not absolute. The case, Dr. Bell notes, is an instance of what he calls "negative selection," which he says has always exerted a powerful influence upon population. He writes:

"No inheritable peculiarity associated with lack of offspring can be made to grow and flourish in a community. In spite of all efforts it will languish and promote the growth of its very opposite. History is full of illustrations.

"After the fall of the Roman Empire there was a great religious revival among the nations. The middle ages saw Europe filled with monasteries and nunneries, where enormous numbers of people took vows of celibacy and renounced all home and family ties.

"Instead of helping the church this produced the very opposite effect, and actually paved the way for the reformation. Large masses of the people who were most attached to the church led celibate lives, and left no descendants, whereas the independently minded who were not so devoted to the church were not limited in their reproduction.

"It is now felt that the interests of the race demand that the best should marry and have large families and that any restrictions upon reproduction should apply to the best.

"It is, of course, useless to expect that the wise would take vows of celibacy or keep them; and the realization of this has led to all sorts of impracticable schemes to prevent or resist their reproduction by compusory means.

"The greatest trouble about all these schemes, apart from their impracticability, is that they aim simply to prevent degeneration. They aim to prevent the race from moving backward, but do not help it to move forward. The only hope of producing higher and better types of men and women lies in the multiplication of the better elements of the population.

At the present time, Dr. Bell goes on to say, considerable alarm has been expressed at the apparently growing disinclination of Canadian and American women to bear children, and a cry has been raised against what people call "race suicide." Whatever the cause, it is undoubtedly the fact that in America, the children of the foreign-born are increasing at a greater rate than those of the native-born, and the position is sufficiently grave for serious consideration. He continues:

"The desire to avoid maternity is a characteristic associated with lack of offspring, and can not therefore go on increasing indefinitely in a community. Its natural tendency is to die out through lack of offspring to inherit it, leaving the more fertile part of the community alone to propagate the race.

"Reflection therefore leads to the somewhat startling conclusion that even wholesale abstention from children, so far from lessening the fertility of the community as a whole, will eventually increase it instead. Actual race suicide will not result from such a cause alone, so long as the race is left to itself to work out its own destiny.

"Just consider the case of a race of people in which the women show a disinclination for motherhood surrounded by prolific immigrant races ready to take its place; then, of course, there would be serious danger of the native race being displaced by the immigrants. The immigrants might absorb the native race instead of the native race absorbing the immigrants; but such a result would be due to the presence of the competing races and not due directly to the operation of natural causes within the race itself.

"In order to appreciate this, imagine our native race to be placed upon an island protected by suitable immigration laws from competition with other races. Then it becomes obvious that the sentiment in favor of avoiding the production of offspring must necessarily diminish in process of time, on account of the lack of offspring to inherit it, and that the opposite sentiment of a desire to have children will grow, and ultimately become predominant, because each succeeding generation will be composed exclusively of the descendants of the people who had children. If the desire for offspring is an inheritable characteristic, and it certainly is, then, of course, the next generation will inherit it from their parents to a certain extent whereas, there will be no descendants at all to inherit the characteristics of those who abstained from offspring."

Fish Landed In Scotland.

For the year 1920, 6,325,939 cwts. of fish valued at £6,519,983, were landed in Scotland, as compared with 5,941,182 cwts., valued at £6,063,739, in 1919.

Coal-Oil Stoves.

New Perfection, Florence Wickless and Dominion in all sizes at WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Paridle.

Passenger Boat "Paridle," will run every day from Napanee to Picton and return, leaving Napanee at 7 a.m., leaving Picton for return at 2 p.m., excepting Saturdays, leaving Napanee at 6 a.m., enroute for Adolphustown and Picton, stopping at all docks, if flagged. 28-tf

Masters & Tierney

Undertakers

Motor and Horse Equipment

'Phones:
Office 30. Residence 145.

Wallpaper

New season's designs now in stock.

Come and select your requirements while we have a full stock.

All our new papers are 22 inches in width, which makes less matching and fewer joins.

WINDOW SHADES.
POLES, TRIMMINGS.

CORNER CENTRE AND MILL STREETS 8-tf

WONDERLAND

For entertainment of the better sort.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

Wm. Fox presents the sweetest girl on the screen, shirley Mason, in "GIRL OF MY HEART."
Also next episode of "A SON OF TARZAN."

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

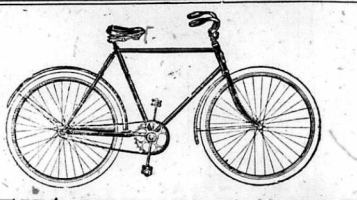
Harry Carey in a special Western feature, "SUNDOWN SLIM."
Don't miss this one, it's good.
Also next episode of "KING OF THE CIRCUS."
And a comedy.

MONDAY and TUESDAY

Constance Talmadge in her happiest, snappiest comedy, "A PERFECT WOMAN."
Also Harold Lloyd in his funniest comedy, "NUMBER PLEASE."

Regular admission 10 and 15c.

GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.



NEW BICYCLE SHOP

Have opened up our new shop opposite Strand Theatre.

NEW BICYCLES

Just arrived. New Wheels, both ladies' and gents' in black and colors.

Some Good Second-hand Bicycles from $15.00 up. Come and see them at our new store.

Bicycle Parts and Accessories.
High-Class Repairing.

W. J. NORMILE, Napanee

JUST ARRIVED

ONE CAR
CANADA CEMENT
ONE CAR
RED CEDAR SHINGLES
REDUCED PRICES

W. D. MIDMER,
Lumber and Building Supplies.
Mill and East Streets, NAPANEE, ONT.
'Phone, Office 14, Residence 123.
45tf

MICHAEL MAKER'S

Dry Goods Store

Latest Announcement

Look! Listen! and Save Money

From Friday, July 1st
Until further notice

Special For You--- With every $6.00 (Six Dollars) worth of goods purchased in this store there will be given to you—free of charge—a first-class HOUSE BROOM.

Free! Free! Free!

You are specially invited to come and take a look around yourself.

You haven't got to buy—you will buy of your own accord. TO COME—IS TO SAVE.

M. MAKER'S Dry Goods Store.

GENUINE ASPIRIN HAS "BAYER CROSS"

Tablets without "Bayer Cross" are not Aspirin at all

BAYER

Get genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" in a "Bayer" package, plainly marked with the safety "Bayer Cross."

The "Bayer Cross" is your only way of knowing that you are getting genuine Aspirin, prescribed by physicians for nineteen years and proved safe by millions for Headache, Neuralgia, Colds, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuritis, and for Pain generally. Made in Canada.

Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets—also larger sized "Bayer" packages.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada), of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company, Ltd., will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

E. J. POLLARD.
Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which an fee is charged for admission, will be charged 5c. per line for insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c. per line each insertion.

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R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.
Physician Surgeon, Etc.
Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital
Office—North side of Dundas St., between West and Robert Sts., Napanee.

THE FIRST TAG DAY.

It Was an Old Custom In an English School.

Montem, a curious custom long ago allowed to lapse, used to be an institution at Eton. In his Reminiscences, Mr. Montagu Williams gives us a description of it.

"Montem took place once every three years," he says. "It was originally founded for the benefit of any college student who in his last year attained the highest place in the school, but who, by reason of no vacancies occurring in time, had not the luck to be sent up to King's College, Cambridge. All the money that was taken, under the peculiar name of 'salt,' passed into his pockets on the day that he left and was supposed to go a long way toward paying his expenses at either Oxford or Cambridge. The amount collected was sometimes one thousand or even twelve hundred pounds.

"There was a certain number of sixth-form, or upper-division, boys who wore fancy dresses and acted as 'salt bearers.' They carried large silken bags into which they put the money collected from visitors and passers-by. The donors received in return for their contributions little pieces of blue paper on which was inscribed the motto for the montem of that particular year. The motto for the last montem was pro more et morte.

"Royalty itself was not free from the tax. Two salt bearers were stationed at Windsor Bridge, and when the queen drove down the hill—and she never missed a montem — the elder of the two stepped forward, stopped the carriage and, talking off his hat with the words, 'Salt, Your Majesty, salt,' placed under contribution the highest and noblest lady of the land."

Gave His Address.

A man was invited to speak at a local gathering and, being nobody in particular, was placed last on the list of speakers. Moreover, the chairman introduced several speakers whose names were not on the list, and the audience was tired out when he said, introducing the final speaker, "My Brown will now give us his address."

"My address," said Mr. Brown, rising, "is 56 Rushton avenue, and I wish you all good night."

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put Into Handy and Attractive Shape for the Readers of Our Paper — A Solid Hour's Enjoyment.

TUESDAY.

Southern Alberta gets several hours of rain.

Children in New Toronto found burning dynamite.

Toronto cricketers beat Ridley College, 143 to 69.

Cleveland and New York each won two games on Monday.

Viscount Chaplin upholds necessity of cattle embargo.

Forest fires are raging at several Northern Ontario points.

Japanese Ministry is eager to have Anglo-Jap pact renewed.

Norman Jackson, aged 6, drowns in the Don river, Toronto.

Investigation on exchange on soldiers' pay opens at Ottawa.

Statement interpreting the Elections Act is issued at Ottawa.

Chief Constables' Association opens convention in Montreal.

One week in Canada, farm worker collapses and dies from the heat.

Union moving picture operators in Toronto voluntarily accept wage cut.

Dominion Premiers now aiming at conference of three powers on the Pacific.

Robt. Gardner, Progressive, elected in Medicine Hat Federal by-election.

Stanley, five-year-old son of John Gordon, St. Thomas, drowns near Port Stanley.

Irreconcilables in Congress urge bringing United States troops home from Germany.

There has been a large increase in circulation of books at the Public Libraries, Toronto.

Several persons were injured when a section of the Roman Catholic church at St. Catharines, Ont., collapsed on Sunday evening.

Three Hamilton constables stabbed and clubbed by gypsies at the conclusion of a sandcrusk at a gypsy camp on the Beach road, near Kenilworth avenue.

Helen Robertson, aged 11 year, of Dorchester had half of her left foot and the toes of her right foot cut off when she was run over by a mower on her father's farm.

WEDNESDAY.

No relief from heat wave yet in sight.

Carpentier will sail for France on July 21.

Ingersoll Council will investigate milk prices.

Roald Amundsen arrives in Seattle from Nome.

Soldiers' exchange probe adjourned at Ottawa.

"Babe" Ruth made his 31st homer of the season.

The australian cricket team beat England again.

A ticklish point arises in Grand Trunk arbitration.

War veterans plan united Dominion-wide organization.

"Bill" Holden, outfielder, has quit the Baltimore Orioles.

Samuel Gilfour dies at New Liskeard, aged 100 years.

Two women are rescued from going over Niagara Falls.

German aid will send houses to ruined areas of France.

Gen. Smuts reaches Dublin and meets Sinn Fein chiefs.

The Ontario Bowling Tournament is in full swing at Niagara.

The New York Americans won their eighth consecutive victory.

A Toronto woman spending vacation in Muskoka is killed by train.

Premiers' conference in London discusses questions of military defence.

University of Toronto brings its arts court within reach of ambitious workers.

Toronto police make important arrest of alleged chief of city's drug peddlers.

Secretary Hoover and Secretary Denby of the Harding Cabinet will visit Toronto.

Report of provincial education inquiry recommends drastic changes in High School system.

Thousands of trout are dying in the streams and rivers of Upper Michigan. The hot days of mid-June weather, which may spoil fishing there for the remainder of the season, according to the Michigan Fish Commission.

THURSDAY.

The cadets at Niagara camp held sports.

The Leafs defeated Jersey City by 8 to 2.

Deseronto insurance agent held up and robbed.

York and Peel farmers start to harvest wheat.

Pittsburg beat St. Louis 3 to 2 in thirteen innings.

Another lawsuit against Jack Dempsey has begun.

Christian Endeavor Society holds convention at New York.

British authorities in Constantinople arrest Red plotters.

Albert Gough was murdered in his home near Sault Ste. Marie.

The Victoria Day holiday on civil piece will not be issued until 1922.

Gen. Smuts returns to London with Irish basis for settlement.

The W. C. T. U. decides to hold their convention at Port Arthur.

A boy was killed by an auto truck in Toronto and another seriously hurt.

A. E. Phipps has been appointed general manager of the Imperial Bank.

Toronto wrecking lads contribute big sum to maintenance of Boys' Home.

Germans seek to throw guilt on Poles of French officer's death in Silesia.

Pickard's Canada rink won the Ontario Bowling Association trophy.

The results of entrance exams to the Royal Military College are announced.

Extension of the Timiskaming & Northern Ontario north from Cochrane has apparently been shelved indefinitely.

The Canadian Government, on behalf of the Canadian National Railways, has sold to a New York syndicate of bankers $25,000,000 worth of 25-year 6½ per cent. sinking fund gold debentures.

FRIDAY.

The Leafs beat Jersey City by 3 to 2.

Another German war criminal is freed.

A thunderstorm passed over Toronto suburbs.

Dellham won the Canadian Derby at Fort Erie.

Rain shocks the forest fires in Northern Ontario.

The Scottish soccer team beat Ontario All-Stars 3 to 1.

Alden Barnes, 14 years old, was drowned at Windsor.

Quebec city will vote on Scott Act appeal on September 12.

The first state hall since 1914 was held at Buckingham Palace.

Two men are sought for the murder of a farmer near Ile Soo.

The N. Y. Killies are one and a half games behind Cleveland.

Gen. Smuts holds conference with the King on the Irish question.

A boy was drowned in the slip at the foot of York street, Toronto.

Two Toronto men have been appointed lecturers at Toronto University.

D. Murray's Canada Club rink won the Ontario Bowling Association trophy.

A three-year-old girl was killed by an auto in Toronto. The driver was placed under arrest.

One thousand Canadians are attending the Christian Endeavor convention at New York.

W. P. Fraser, secretary-treasurer of the Ontario Jockey Club, was fined $1,000 and costs on a charge of keeping liquor for sale. The case arose out of the conviction of five men charged with drinking liquor in the members' stand at the race-track on May 27.

SATURDAY.

Ex-Kaiser Wilhelm balks at paying taxes.

The Toronto-Jersey City game was postponed.

John Purdom, prominent resident of London, dies.

Cornwall votes to extend Stormont Electric franchises.

Heilman, Detroit, hit a ball 610 feet, a new record.

A coroner's jury places no blame for Winona auto fatality.

Arthur Blaney, river driver, drowns in Savigne Rapids.

Protest made against removal of post office at Chatham.

A list of the new King's counsel is to be issued shortly.

Observatory states sun spots were not responsible for heat.

Cessation of hostilities will begin in Ireland on Monday at noon.

Proposed negotiations with Kemal Pasha are temporarily suspended.

A miniature cyclone hit Toronto, bringing welcome rain in its wake.

Representative Fordney begins debate on the United States Tariff Bill.

France has withdrawn her mission from Leipzig owing to farcical sentences.

Jack Bentley leads the International League batsmen and pitchers.

While guards were fighting a fire at the Jail Farm, two prisoners escaped.

Eamonn de Valera has accepted Lloyd George's invitation to London conference.

A Toronto man has been given charge of Canada's cause in the Labrador boundary dispute.

Oxford University has conferred an honorary D.C.L. upon Sir Robert Falconer, president of the University of Toronto.

Struck by lightning while sitting in her house at Newmarket, Mrs. F. Hilton is paralyzed from her waist down and reported to be in a serious condition.

MONDAY.

Fifteen are killed in Belfast riots.

Earl of Craven is drowned at Isle of Wight.

The Salvation Army opens a citadel in Perth.

A young bank clerk drowns in the Niagara river.

The Scottish soccer team beat Canada 1 to 0.

The Leafs broke even with Jersey City on Saturday.

Canadian Stock Exchanges were closed on Saturday.

Orangeville O.A.L.A. seniors won in Brampton, 7 to 5.

Street cars run on Sunday in Kingston for the first time.

Toronto Orangemen hold annual parade to St. Paul's Church.

Windsor street railwaymen demand eight-cent-an-hour increase.

Sterling closed at Toronto for $4.19, and at New York $3.66.

The International Theatrical Mutual Association begins convention.

The Attorney-General may appoint a new police magistrate for Toronto.

The Victoria Order of Nurses offers 50 scholarships for public health nursing course.

President Harding approaches Britain, France, Italy and Japan on Disarmament Conference.

One man was killed in Toronto, and three injured, when an auto crashes into a street car.

Lord Bryce sailed for New York on Sunday, where he will attend the Congress of Publicists and Professors, who will discuss international politics.

On account of the great distress among the laboring classes in Cuba, owing to the drastic cuts in the sugar estates there, the Cuban Government, it is learned, is arranging to repatriate 1,000 West Indian laborers.

The collapse of two dams at Brockton, Mass., holding millions of gallons of water on Sunday night deluged the surrounding country for miles and threatened the plant of the Edison Electric Co., which supplies power to several towns and many large manufacturing plants.

German Gun Found.

PARIS, July 11. — Nearly three years after the war a German long range gun has just been discovered in some disused quarries in the Ardennes. Conjectures are being made whether the gun is a Big Bertha, or one of the earlier pieces used by the Germans for bombardment at long distance. The enemy was known to possess only two Berthas, not all of which have been found. Experts, however, do not believe the gun is a Bertha, because the usual camouflaged railroad tunnel in the concrete platform here is missing. The gun had not been fired.

Cutting Wheat In Halton.

MILTON, Ont., July 11.—The first cutting of fall wheat in Halton County took place in Esquesing Township on Friday morning, when operations were halted by the heavy downpour of rain. Beginning to-day cutting will be general in the county. The crop is only an average one. The rain has saved the huge raspberry crop, which had suffered greatly by the long drought.

Purity-Quality-Economy
The combination of purity, quality and economy has made Magic Baking Powder the Standard baking powder of Canada. Positively contains no alum or other injurious substitutes. Its use insures perfect satisfaction.
"Costs no more than the ordinary kinds"
Made in Canada
E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT. WINNIPEG

NEW OFFER TO IRELAND

Can Have Same Status as Dominion of Canada.

Counties Where Protestants Predominate Are to Have Special Guarantees and Receive Privileges Like Those Enjoyed in Quebec—All Parties Agree to Discuss Peace on This Basis at London Conference.

LONDON, July 11.—Ireland is to become a British Dominion by an agreement already reached by the British Government with the Sinn Fein and the Unionists of Southern Ireland.

The counties of Ireland where Protestants predominate are to be offered special guarantees.

Ireland will be granted home rule on Canadian lines, with the six northern counties, where the Protestants predominate receiving a status enjoyed by Quebec.

It was learned last night that all parties would be prepared at least to discuss peace on this basis that Premier Lloyd George invited Eamonn de Valera, Irish "president," to London.

It is no longer a question of what the British will offer and what Eamonn de Valera is prepared to accept. The agreement between those two parties already has been reached.

Ulster alone supplies the only big mark of interrogation in the settlement.

The agreement between the major parties in the Irish war was reached as the result of many months of secret pourparlers, and when de Valera and the Dail Eireann, the Irish governing body, consented to make peace on a dominion settlement basis, Premier Lloyd George went ahead and called the London conference.

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WANTS DISARMAMENT

Harding Makes First Move to Secure Agreement.

Washington Officially Announces That Overtures Have Been Made to Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan Looking Towards Conference That May Alter Whole Course of History.

WASHINGTON, July 11. — Overtures have been made by President Harding to the principal allied and associated powers looking toward an agreement for reduction and limitation of armaments, it was officially announced on Sunday by the State Department.

The announcement was contained in a statement issued by the Department "by direction of the President." It declared that while the initial advances have been informal they have been "definite." They have been addressed to Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan.

Accompanying the overtures, the statement declared, has been the suggestion that the problems of the Pacific and Far Eastern problems to which the disarmament question is closely related, be taken up at the same time "with a view to reaching a common understanding with respect to principles and policies."

The President would have China participate in the conference when these problems come up for discussion and adjustment.

The initial approaches, the State Department announcement disclosed, have taken "the form of inquiries sent to the four allied and associated powers asking whether it would be agreeable for them to participate in a conference on this subject to be held in Washington at a time to be mutually agreed upon."

"If the proposal is found to be acceptable," the statement declared, "formal invitations for such a conference will be issued."

Upon the issuance of the announcement reports gained credence that the President intended to use the proposed conference to lay the foundation of his plan for an association of nations. His desire to have the Pacific and far Eastern questions taken up and settled at the same time, it was pointed out, indicates that he does not want the scope of the conference confined to a settlement of the armament issue alone.

The State Department announcement, which was issued "by the direction of the President," read:

"The President, in view of the far-reaching importance of the question of limitation of armaments, has approached with informal but definite inquiries the group of powers heretofore known as the principal allied and associated powers; that is, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, to ascertain whether it would be agreeable to them to take part in a conference on this subject, to be held in Washington at a time to be mutually agreed upon. If the proposal is found to be acceptable, formal invitations for such a conference will be issued.

"It is manifest that the question of limitations of armaments has a close relation to Pacific and Far Eastern problems, and the President has suggested that these powers especially interested in these problems should undertake in connection with this conference the consideration of all matters bearing upon their solution with a view to reaching a common understanding with respect to principles and policies in the Far East. This has been communicated to the powers concerned, and China has also been invited to take part in the discussions relating to the Far Eastern problems."

DECLINES TO PAY TAXES.

Former Kaiser Faces Same Problem as Ordinary Citizens.

BERLIN, July 11.—Wilhelm II. unwilling guest of the Dutch Government, declines to pay taxes in Holland. The former emperor has filed a protest with the Communal Council of Doorn, where he is now living, protesting against the community taxes assessed against him.

Wilhelm argues in his protest that Germany's former kaiser is in Holland against his own free will and held there against his wishes and therefore, cannot be called upon to pay taxes the same as the free citizens of the country.

The former kaiser is reported to be in serious financial straits despite the simplicity with which he lives. Holland is one of the most expensive countries of Europe in which to live, which is making financial matters hard for the erstwhile Teuton monarch.

It is a fact that whatever money he gets comes from Germany, and he has to pay twenty-five German marks for one Dutch guilder.

Paris Swelters.

PARIS, July 11.—Paris is sweltering in unusually hot weather and a pronounced rush for the seaside resorts is on, the usual 14th of July exodus from the city to make room for the influx from the provinces which always characterizes the national holiday having been advanced by a few days.

The thermometer on Saturday registered 95, Fahrenheit, while at three o'clock Sunday afternoon the mercury made a record climb, reaching 97 degrees, centrigrade, or about 99 degrees, Fahrenheit—the first time this mark has been struck in 42 years.

There was little or no breeze and the percentage of humidity was high.

"COLD IN THE HEAD"

is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh. Those subject to frequent "colds in the head" will find that the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the System, cleanse the Blood and render them less liable to colds. Repeated attacks of acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System, thus reducing the inflammation and restoring normal conditions.

All druggists. Circulars free.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio

CYCLONE AT NIAGARA

Fruit Trees Damaged and One Orchard Wiped Out.

ST. CATHARINES, July 11. — A miniature cyclone cut its way through Niagara Township Saturday evening between five and six o'clock, doing fifty thousand dollars damage in a short while. It was somewhat like the cyclone of last fall which passed through Niagara Township, only at a different place, doing heavy damage.

Saturday's storm seemed to pick up near the Niagara river and smashed its way through the township two or three miles west of Niagara-on-the-Lake, going out into Lake Ontario near Port Weller. Its area was about half a mile wide and eight or nine miles long.

Great damage was done to peach orchards. C. E. Coleman, fruit farmer, had a peach orchard of 600 or seven acres practically wiped out. The trees were smashed off, uprooted or the trunks twisted off as a green twig will do when it refuses to break.

On H. J. McAvoy's farm there was also heavy loss. One barn at least was uprooted. Great shade trees on the roadside were uprooted and flung across the highways and trolley tracks. Strange to say the wheat withstood the violent wind very well, but oats and corn were laid as flat as if a roller had passed over them.

C. E. Coleman, in describing his loss, said it was the most violent storm he ever saw, "two storms from opposite directions appeared to be meeting over us," he said.

As the wheat is dead ripe, no doubt much grain was shaken out of the heavy heads. Big apple trees were also uprooted.

EARL OF CRAVEN DROWNED

Fashionable Mayfair Was Shocked by the Tragedy.

LONDON, July 11. — Fashionable Mayfair was shocked Sunday by the report of the drowning of the Earl of Craven.

The Earl of Craven arrived at Cowes Saturday afternoon in his yacht Sylvia from Southampton, visiting the royal yacht squadron and returning to his own yacht at midnight.

On account of the heat the earl remained on the deck throughout the night. His valet coming to wake him Sunday morning found the bed of his master had not been occupied.

Early Sunday, it later was learned, residents on the shore heard strange moans, and judging from this it is thought the earl was carried out to sea on the ebb tide and probably drowned off Egypt, a point situated half a mile from the anchoring place of the nobleman's yacht.

The body of the earl was recovered from the rocks two miles from Cowes Sunday evening.

William George Robert Craven was the fourth Earl of Craven, the title dating from 1801. He was born in 1863, succeeded his father to the title in 1883 and married Cornelia, daughter of the late Bradley Martin, of New York, in 1893. He had one son.

The Earl of Craven was educated at Eton and was the possessor of a valuable collection of Coombe pictures. The collection was left to the third Earl of Craven by his wife, Elisabeth, Queen of Bohemia.

Gave Lives for Child.

OTTAWA, July 11.—Husband and wife died bravely together here Sunday night in an effort to save their nine-months-old baby from the rapids of the Ottawa river. The tragedy occurred when Mrs. Anna Trepanier, mother of the child, who was bathing the infant in the river, lost her grip on the child's arm, and the current of the river, which is particularly strong in the district, carried it out of reach. The woman, fully clothed, immediately plunged after her child, but she sank almost instantly. Her husband, Tock Trepanier, an employe of the Brading Breweries, Ltd., attracted by her screams, also attempted a rescue of his two loved ones, but he, too, fell a victim to the current, and was carried under.

The child, in the meantime, had been rescued by Noel Causse, a civil servant, who courageously dived from a canoe and succeeded in swimming with the baby to safety. The accident occurred on the Ottawa river, near Seguin's boathouse, on the outskirts of the city.

Rain Check Fires.

COBALT, July 11. — Friday's showers proved a blessing in many districts of the North country as the bush fire are still burning briskly.

Reports which reached here Saturday morning from Cochrane state that Heaslip received a heavy rain, while fires near the lower Abitibi have also been fairly well stalled by the combined forces of weather and the fire rangers.

Kirkland is one of the few points of the north that has not been visited with heavy showers, and telephone messages from there stated that two bus loads of women had been taken out of the camp as a precaution in case a wind should spring up.

It was learned Saturday that the management of the Lake Shore Mine had taken every step to provide transportation across the lake should an emergency develop and a large raft has been built in readiness for passengers.

Lightning caused $100,000 damage in Hamilton.

Quick Change.

A story which Mr. J. W. Lowther, retired Speaker of the British House of Commons, is never tired of telling concerns a countryman who, paying his first visit to Westminster during a debate, nudged his companion shortly after sitting down, and asked:

"'Oo's the speaker?"

"Balfour," he was told.

A little later he asked again:

"'Oo did ye say the speaker was?"

"Balfour. But it's Asquith now."

The countryman consulted his parliamentary guide. In a few minutes he was once more asking questions.

"So Asquith's the speaker now, is he?"

"No. Mr. Lloyd George. Why don't you listen?"

"Well, blowed if this ain't a bit too quick for me," exclaimed the countryman, "my book says Lowther's been speaker for fifteen years, and now we've 'ad three new ones in fifteen minutes."

THE MARKETS

TORONTO MARKETS.

Manitoba Wheat (In store, Ft. William)
No. 1 northern, $1.31¾.
No. 2 northern, $1.30¾.
No. 3 northern, not quoted.
No. 4 wheat, not quoted.

Manitoba Oats (In Store, Ft. William)
No. 2 C.W. 49c.
No. 3 C. W. 46½c.
No. 1 feed, 44½c.
No. 2 feed, 44c.
No. 3 feed, 43½c.

Manitoba Barley (In Store Ft. William)
No. 3 C.W., 80¾.
No. 4 C.W. 74c.
Rejected, 69c.
Feed, 69c.

Ontario Wheat (F.o.b. Shipping Points According to Freights.)
No. 2 spring, nominal.
No. 3 winter, nominal.
No. 2 goose wheat, nominal.

American Corn (Track, Toronto Prompt Shipment.)
No. 2 yellow, 75c.

Ontario Oats (According to Freight Outside).
No. 3 white, 40c to 42c.

Barley (According to Freights Outside) Malting, 65c to 70c.

Ontario Rye (Prompt Shipment).
Winter, straight run bulk, seaboard, $7.40.

Flour (According to Freights Outside)
No. 2, nominal.

Manitoba Flour.
First patents, $10.60.
Second patents, $10.
Buckwheat (According to Freights Outside.)
No. 2, nominal.

Rye.
No. 2, $1.25.

Millfeed (Car Lots delivered, Toronto.)
Bran, per ton, $24.
Shorts, per ton, $26.
White Middlings, $29.
Feedflour, $1.60 to $1.75.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

WINNIPEG, July 11.—The local wheat market was erratic on Saturday, and, after the first session, was advanced to $1.77¾, but later dropped back to below Friday's close, record ing a loss of 1.1-4c. The close was ¾c above this figure, showing a loss of 1c from Friday's close. October also closed weak, with a loss of 1¾c. The oats market was firmer to a small extent acting in sympathy with wheat, oats closing ¼c higher to 1c lower than Friday's close. Barley and rye were firm and closed with a gain of ¾c to 1c for the former and to 1c to 2c for the latter.

The demand for cash wheat was somewhat slow, and premiums were inclined to be weaker, being quoted at 1c to 2c for the two higher grades, with no bids received for No. 3 northern. The offerings continue light and a very small amount of grain is changing hands. The good active demand continues for oats, but the offerings continue light. Prices were unchanged to ¼c higher. Barley is in fair demand, with the flax and rye markets dull and featureless.

CATTLE MARKETS

TORONTO LIVE STOCK.

TORONTO, July 11.—Live stock receipts at the Union Stock Yards last week-day's report, were 1,616 cattle, 128 calves, 784 hogs, 395 sheep.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

EAST BUFFALO, July 11.—Cattle receipts 1,400; active.
Veals, 100; 50c lower; $5 to $13.50.
Hogs, 2,400; active; heavy, $10.25 to $10.50; yorkers, $10.40 to $10.50; pigs, $10.75; light do. and pigs, $10.75; roughs, $8.25 to $8.75; stags, $5 to $6.
Sheep and lambs, 400; lambs, 50c lower; lambs, $5 to $13. Others unchanged.

Used Motorless Plane.

PARIS, July 11.—Establishing a world precedent, Gabriel Poulain, champion cyclist, won the Peugeot prize of $2,000, by flying a motorless airplane, propelled the same as a bicycle here Sunday.

An enormous crowd cheered frantically as Poulain, pedalling hard, raced along the level track and forced his machine to mount. The bicyplane twice rose into the air more than 15 feet, it covered between 25 and 26 feet at this elevation.

This is Poulain's eighth attempt to win the prize.

The bicyplane resembles a bicycle with two wings. One is mounted about a foot above the flywheel, supported by open frame the handlebars. The other is fastened behind the saddle. Both wing are concave, like those of a bird.

Following the award, Peugeot announced a new prize of $5,000 for the first motorless airplane covering 50 feet.

Douglas Story Dead.

CALCUTTA, India, July 11.—Douglas Story, author and Journalist, was found dead in a train near Kotah, in Rajputana, Sunday.

Douglas Story, who for several years has been connected with the Indian administration in important capacities, was widely known for many years as a war correspondent, having served in the Boer War, 1899-1900, when he was the London Daily Mail's correspondent with the Boers, and in the Russo-Japanese War on the Russian side. His journalistic career took him to virtually all parts of the world as special correspondent for various newspapers, and he was the editor at different periods of various journals in London, New York, Johannesburg and Bombay. He was 48 years old, a native of Edinburgh and educated there.

Bolt Hits Church.

LONDON, Ont., July 11.—During the service Sunday morning the tower of Dundas Centre Methodist Church was struck by lightning, and the slates were hurled in all directions, scores of them embedding themselves in the lawn. Nobody was injured and the service was conducted itself cooly under the trying circumstances.

Lightning also struck the Free Press building, entering the pressroom through the switchboard. The rollers on the press were melted by the electric current and a large quantity of newsprint was damaged. The loss will amount to several thousand dollars.

Crazed by the heat, a dog snapped the nose off the two-year-old daughter of Robert Casey of Scotch Line, near Lindsay.

Workman Buried In Sand.

ST. CATHARINES, July 11.—Robert Morelli, aged 24, was killed on the Hydro construction at Queenston Saturday by being buried in a sand. Morelli was assisting in shoveling sand into a pit from which it was being carried away on a belt, the sand being dropped from cars twelve feet above. He slipped into the pole and, being of large stature, was held in the outlet and was immediately buried by the sand above.

It was one hour and forty minutes before his body was recovered. Remains were brought to St. Catharines.

The VOICE OF THE PACK

EDISON MARSHALL

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But when scarcely ten feet remained to stalk, a sudden sound pricked through the darkness. It came from afar, but it was no less terrible. It was really two sounds, so close together that they sounded as one. Neither Blacktail nor Whisperfoot had any delusions about them. They recognized them at once, in strange ways under the skin that no man may describe, as the far-off reports of a rifle. Just today, Blacktail had seen his doe fall bleeding when this same sound, only louder, spoke from a covert from which Bert Cranston had poached her—and he left the lick in one bound.

Terrified though he was by the rifle shot, still Whisperfoot sprang. But the distance was too far. His outstretched paw hummed down four feet behind Blacktail's flank. Then forgetting everything but his anger and disappointment, the great cougar opened his mouth and howled.

The long night was almost done when he got sight of further game. Once a flock of grouse exploded with a roar of wings from a thicket; but they had been wakened by the first whisper of dawn in the wind, and he really had no chance at them. Soon after this, the moon set.

The larger creatures of the forest are almost as helpless in absolute darkness as human beings. It is very well to talk of seeing in the dark, but from the nature of things, even vertical pupils may only respond to light. No owl or bat can see in absolute darkness. It became increasingly likely that Whisperfoot would have to retire to his lair without any meal whatever.

But still he remained, hoping against hope. After a futile fifteen minutes of watching a trail, he heard a doe feeding on a hillside. Its footfall was not so heavy as the sturdy tramp of a buck, and besides, the bucks would be higher on the ridges this time of morning. He began a cautious advance toward it.

For the first fifty yards the hunt was in his favor. He came up wind,

A Full Twenty Yards Farther.

and the brush made a perfect cover. But the doe unfortunately was standing a full twenty yards farther, in an open glade. Under ordinary circumstances, Whisperfoot would not have made an attack. A cougar can run swiftly, but a deer is light itself. The big cat would have preferred to linger, a motionless thing in the thickets, hoping some other member of the deer herd to which the doe must have belonged would come into his ambush. But the hunt was late, and Whisperfoot was very, very angry. Too many times this night he had missed his kill. In desperation, he leaped from the thicket and charged the deer.

In spite of the preponderant odds against him, the charge was almost a success. He went fully half the distance between them before the doe perceived him. Then she leaped. There seemed to be no interlude of time between the instant that she beheld the dim, tawny figure in the air and that in which her long legs shot out in a spring. But she didn't leap straight ahead. She knew enough of the cougars to know that the great cat would certainly aim for her head and neck in the same way that a duck-hunter leads a fast-flying duck—hoping to intercept her leap. Even as her feet left the ground she seemed to whirl in the air, and the deadly talons whipped down in vain. Then, cutting back in front, she raced down wind.

It is usually the most unmitigated folly for a cougar to chase a deer against which he has missed his stroke; and it is also quite fatal to his dignity. And whoever doubts for a minute that the larger creatures have no dignity, and that it is not very dear to them, simply knows nothing about the ways of animals. They cling to it to the death. But tonight one disappointment after another had crumbled, as the rains crumble leaves, the last vestige of Whisperfoot's self-control. Snarling in fury, he bounded after the doe.

She was lost to sight at once in the darkness, but for fully thirty yards he raced in her pursuit. If he had stopped to think, it would have been one of the most great surprises of his life to hear the sudden, unmistakable stir and movement of a large, living creature not fifteen feet distant in the thicket.

He didn't stop to think at all. He didn't puzzle on the extreme unlikelihood of a doe halting in her flight from a cougar. It is doubtful whether, in the thickets, he had any perception of of the creature other than its movements. He was running down wind, so it is certain that he didn't smell it. If he saw it at all, it was just as a shadow, sufficiently large to be that of a deer. It was moving, crawling as Woof the bear sometimes crawled, seemingly to get out of his path. And Whisperfoot leaped straight at it.

It was a perfect shot. He landed high on its shoulders. His head lashed down, and the white teeth closed. All the long life of his race he had known that pungent essence that flowed forth. His senses received it, a message shot along his nerves to his brain. And then he opened his mouth in a high, far-carrying squeal of utter, abject terror.

He sprang a full fifteen feet back into the thickets; then crouched. The hair stood still at his shoulders, his claws were bared; he was prepared to fight to the death. He didn't understand. He only knew the truest single terror of his life. It was not a doe that he had attacked in the darkness. It was not Urson the porcupine, or even Woof. It was that imperial master of all things, man himself. On knowing, he had attacked Landy Hildreth, lying wounded from Cranston's bullet beside the trail. Word of the arson ring would never reach the settlements, after all.

And as for Whisperfoot—the terror that choked his heart with blood began to wear off in a little while. The man lay so still in the thickets. Besides, there was a strange, wild smell in the air. Whisperfoot's stroke had gone home so true there had not even been a fight. The darkness began to lift around him, and a strange exultation, a rapture unknown before in all his hunting, began to creep into his wild blood. Then, as a shadow steals, he went creeping back to his dead.

* * *

Dan Failing had been studying nature on the high ridges; and he went home by a back trail that led to old Bald mountain. The trail was just a narrow serpent in the brush; and it had not been made by gangs of laborers, working with shovels and picks. Possibly half a dozen white men, in all, had ever walked along it. It was just the path of the wild creatures, worn down by hoof and paw and cushion since the young days of the world.

It was a roundabout trail home, but yet it had its advantages. It took him within two miles of Snowbird's lookout station, and at this hour of day he had been particularly fortunate in finding her at a certain spring on the mountain side. It was rather a singular coincidence. Along about four he would usually find himself wandering up that way. Strangely enough, at the same time, it was true that she had an irresistible impulse to go down and sit in the green ferns beside the same spring. They always seemed to be surprised to see one another. In reality, either of them would have been considerably more surprised had the other failed to put in an appearance. And always they had long talks, as the afternoon drew to twilight.

"But I don't think you ought to wait so late before starting home," the girl would always say. "You're not a human hawk, and it is easier to get lost than you think."

And this solicitude, Dan rightly figured, was a good sign. There was only one objection to it. It resulted in an unmistakable inference that she considered him unable to take care of himself—and that was the last thing on earth that he wanted her to think. He understood her well enough to know that her standards were the standards of the mountains, valuing strength and self-reliance above all things. He didn't stop to question why, every day, he trod so many weary miles to be with her.

She was as natural as a wood nymph, and more times she had quite taken away his breath. And once she did it literally. He didn't think that so long as death spared him he would ever be able to forget that experience. It was his birthday, and knowing of it in time he had arranged for the delivery of a certain package, dear to a girlish heart, at her father's house. In the trysting hour he had come trudging over the hills with it, and few experiences in his life had ever yielded such unmitigated pleasure as the sight of her, glowing white and red, as she took off its wrapping paper. It was a jolly old gift, he recollected—and when she had seen it, she fairly leaped at him. Her warm, round arms around his neck, and the softest, lovellest lips in the world pressed his. But in those days he didn't have the strength that he had now. He felt he could endure the same experience again with no embarrassment whatever. His first impression then, besides abounding, incredible astonishment, was that she had quite knocked out his breath. But let it be said for him that he recovered with notable promptness. His own arms had gone up and closed around her, and the girl had wriggled free.

"But you mustn't do that!" she told him.

"But, good Lord, girl! You—it to me! Is there no justice in women?"

"But I did it to thank you for this lovely gift. For remembering me—for being so good—and considerate. You haven't any cause to thank me."

He had many serious difficulties in thinking it out. And only one conclusion was obtainable—that Snowbird kissed as naturally as she did anything else, and the kiss meant exactly what she said it did and no more. But the fact remained that he would have walked a good many miles farther if he thought there was any possibility of a repeat.

But all at once his fantasies were suddenly and rudely dispelled by the intrusion of realities. Dan had been walking silently himself in the pine needles. As Lennox had warned a long ago, he knew how by instinct; and instinctively he practiced this attainment as soon as he got out into the wild. The creature he had heard was fully one hundred yards distant, yet Dan could hear him with entire plainness. And for a while he couldn't even guess what manner of thing it might be.

A cougar that made so much noise would be immediately expelled from the union. A wolf pack, running by sight, might crack brush as freely; but a wolf pack would also bay to wake the dead. Of course it might be an elk or a steer, and still more likely, a bear. He stood still and listened. The sound grew nearer.

Soon it became evident that the creature was either walking with two legs, or else was a four-footed animal putting two feet down at the same instant. Dan had learned to wait. He stood perfectly still. And gradually he came to the conclusion that he was listening to the footfall of another man.

But it was rather hard to imagine what a man might be doing on this lonely hill. Of course it might be a deer hunter; but few were the valley sportsmen who had penetrated to this far land. The footfall was much too heavy for Snowbird. The steps were evidently on another trail that intersected his own trail one hundred yards farther up the hill. He had only to stand still, and in an instant the man would come in sight.

He took one step into the thickets, prepared to conceal himself if it became necessary. Then he waited. Soon the man stepped out on the trail.

Even at the distance of one hundred yards, Dan had no difficulty whatever in recognizing him. He could not mistake this tall, dark form, the soiled, slouchy clothes, the rough hair, the intent, dark features. It was a man about his own age, his own height,

Dan Saw His Purpose.

but weighing fully twenty pounds more, and the dark, narrow eyes could belong to no one but Bert Cranston. He carried his rifle loosely in his arms.

He stopped at the forks in the trail and looked carefully in all directions. Dan had every reason to think that Cranston would see him at first glance. Only one clump of thicker shelter for him. But because Dan had learned the lesson of standing still, because his olive-drab sporting clothes blended softly with the colored leaves, Cranston did not detect him. He turned and strode on down the trail.

He didn't move quite like a man with innocent purposes. There was something stealthy, something sinister in his stride, and the way he kept such a sharp lookout in all directions. Yet he never glanced to the trail for deer tracks, as he would have done had he been hunting. Without even waiting to meditate on the matter, Dan started to shadow him.

Before one hundred yards had been traversed, he could better understand the joy the cougar takes in his hunting. It was the same process—a cautious, silent advance in the trail of prey. He had to walk with the same caution, he had to take advantage of the thickets. He began to feel a curious excitement.

Cranston seemed to be moving more carefully now, examining the brush along the trail. Now and then he glanced up at the tree tops. And all at once he stopped and knelt in the dry shrubbery.

At first all that Dan could see was the glitter of a knife blade. Cranston seemed to be whittling a piece of dead pine into fine shavings. Now he was gathering pine needles and small twigs, making a little pile of them. And then, just as Cranston drew his match, Dan saw his purpose.

Cranston was at his old trade—setting a forest fire.

For two very good reasons, Dan didn't call to him at once. The two reasons were that Cranston had a rifle and that Dan was unarmed. It might be extremely likely that Cranston would choose the most plausible and

GET IT AT WALLACE'S

effective means of preventing an interruption of his crime, and by the same token, prevent word of the crime ever reaching the authorities. The rifle contained five cartridges, and only one was needed.

But the idea of backing out, unseen, never even occurred to Dan. The fire would have a tremendous headway before he could summon help. Although it was near the lookout station, every condition pointed to a disastrous fire. The brush was dry as tinder, not so heavy as to choke the wind, but yet tall enough to carry the flame into the tree tops. The stiff breeze up the ridge would certainly carry the flame for miles through the parched Divide before help could come. In the meantime stock and lives and homes would be endangered, besides the irreparable loss of timber. There were many things that Dan might do, but giving up was not one of them.

After all, he did the wisest thing of all. He simply came out in plain sight and unconcernedly walked down the trail toward Cranston. At the same instant, the latter struck his match.

As Dan was no longer stalking, Cranston immediately heard his step. He whirled, recognized Dan, and for one long instant in which the world seemed to have time in plenty to make a complete revolution, he stood perfectly motionless. The match flared in his dark fingers, his eyes—full of singular conjecturing—rested on Dan's face. No instant of the latter's life had ever been fraught with greater peril. He understood perfectly what was going on in Cranston's mind. The fire-fiend was calmly deciding whether to shoot or whether to bluff it out. One required no more moral courage than the other. It really didn't make a great deal of difference to Cranston. But he decided that the killing was not worth the cartridge. The other course was too easy. He did not even dream that Dan had been shadowing him and had seen his intention. He would have laughed at the idea that a "tenderfoot" could thus walk behind him, unheard. Without concern, he scattered with his foot the little heap of kindling, and dipping his pipe into his mouth, he touched the flaring match to it. It was a wholly admirable little piece of acting, and would have deceived any one who had not seen his previous preparations. Then he walked on down the trail toward Dan.

Dan stopped and lighted his own pipe. It was a curious little truce. And then he leaned back against the great gray trunk of a fallen tree.

"Well, Cranston," he said civilly. The men had met on previous occasions, and always there had been the same invisible war between them.

"How do you do, Failing," Cranston replied. No perceptions could be so blunt as to miss the premeditated insult in the tone. He didn't speak in his own tongue at all, the short, guttural "Howdy" that is the little heap of kindling, and dipping his pipe into his mouth, he touched the flaring match to it. It was a wholly admirable little piece of acting, and would have deceived any one who had not seen his previous preparations. Then he walked on down the trail toward Dan.

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The eyes of the two men met. Cranston's lips were slightly curled in an unmistakable leer. Dan's were very straight. And in one thing at least, their eyes looked just the same. The pupils of both pairs had contracted to steel points, bright in the dark gray of the irises. Cranston's looked somewhat red; and Dan's were only hard and bright.

Dan felt himself straighten; and the color mounted somewhat higher in his brown cheeks. But he did not try to avenge the insult—yet. Cranston was still fifteen feet distant, and that was too far. A man may swing a rifle within fifteen feet. The fact that they were in no way physical equals did not even occur to him. Was one insult is great enough, such considerations cannot possibly matter. Cranston was hard as steel, one hundred and seventy pounds in weight. Dan did not touch one hundred and fifty, and a deadly disease had not yet entirely relinquished its hold upon him.

"I do very well, Cranston," Dan answered in the same tone. "Wouldn't you like another match? I believe your pipe has gone out."

Very little can be said for the wisdom of this remark. It was simply human—that age-old creed to answer blow for blow and insult for insult. Of course the inference was obvious—that Dan was accusing him, by innuendo, of his late attempt at arson. Cranston glanced up quickly, and it might be true that his fingers itched and tingled about the barrel of his rifle. He knew what Dan meant. He understood perfectly that Dan had guessed his purpose on the mountain side. And the curl at his lips became more pronounced.

"What a smart little boy," he scorned. "Going to be a Sherlock Holmes when he grows up." Then he half turned and the light in his eyes blazed up. He was not leering now. The mountain men are too intense to play at insult very long. Their inherent savagery comes to the surface, and they want the warmth of blood upon their fingers. His voice became guttural. "Maybe you're a spy?" he asked. "Maybe you're one of those city fellers—to come and watch us, and then run and tell the forest service. There's two things, Failing, that I want you to know."

Dan puffed at his pipe, and his eyes looked curiously bright through the film of smoke. "I'm not interested in hearing them," he said.

"It might pay you," Cranston went on. "One of 'em is that one man's word is good as another's in a court—and it wouldn't do you any good to run down and tell tales. A man can light his pipe on the mountain side without the courts being interested. The second thing is—just that I don't think you'd find it a healthy thing to do."

"I suppose, then, that is a threat?"

"It ain't just a threat." Cranston laughed harshly—a single, grim syllable that was more terrible sound he had yet uttered. "It's a fact. Just try it, Failing. Just make one little step in that direction. You couldn't hide behind a girl's skirts, then. Why, you city weeds, I'd break you to pieces in my hands!"

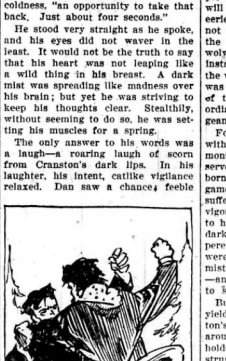
Few men can make a threat without a muscular accompaniment. Its very utterance releases pent-up emotions, part of which can only pour forth in muscular expression. And anger is a primitive thing, going down to the most mysterious depths of a man's nature. As Cranston spoke, his lip curled, his dark fingers clenched on his thick palm, and he half leaned down.

Dan knocked out his pipe on the log. It was the only sound in that whole mountain realm; all the lesser sounds were stilled. The two men stood face to face. Dan tranquil, Cranston shaken by passion.

"I give you," said Dan with entire coldness, "an opportunity to take that back. Just about four seconds."

He stood very straight as he spoke, and his eyes did not waver in the least. It would not be the truth to say that his heart was not leaping like a wild thing in his breast. A dark mist was spreading like madness over his brain; but yet he was striving to keep his thoughts clear. Stealthily, without seeming to do so, he was setting his muscles for a spring.

The only answer to his words was a laugh—a roaring laugh of scorn from Cranston's dark lips. In his laughter, his intent, catlike vigilance relaxed. Dan saw a chance; feeble



The Battles of the Mountains were Battles to the Death.

though it was, it was the only chance he had. And his long body leaped like a serpent through the air.

Physical superior though he was, Cranston would have repelled the attack with his rifle if he had had a chance. His blood was already at the murder heat—a point always quickly reached in Cranston—and the dark, fair fumes in his brain were simply nothing more nor less than the most poisonous, bitter hatred. No other word exists. If his class of degenerate mountain men had no other accomplishments, they could hate. All their lives they practiced the emotion: hatred of their neighbors, hatred of law, hatred of civilization in all its forms. Besides, this kind of hillman habitually fought duels with rifles. Hands were not deadly enough.

But Dan was past his guard before he had time to raise his gun. The whole attack was one of the most astounding surprises of Cranston's life. Dan's body struck; his fists flailed, and to protect himself, Cranston was obliged to drop the rifle. They staggered, as if in some weird dance, on the trail; and their arms clasped in a clinch.

For a long instant they stood straining, seemingly motionless. Cranston's powerful body had stood up well under the shock of Dan's leap. It was a hand-to-hand battle now. The rifle had slid on down the hillside, to be caught in a clump of brush twenty feet below. Dan called on every ounce of his strength, because he knew what mercy he might expect if Cranston

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mastered him. The battles of the mountains were battles to the death.

They flung back and forth, wrenching shoulders, lashing fists, teeth and feet and fingers. There were no Marquis of Queensberry rules in this battle. Again and again Dan sent home his blows; but they all seemed ineffective. By now, Cranston had completely overcome the moment's advantage the other had obtained by the power of his leap. He hurled Dan from the clinch and lashed at him with hard fists.

It is a very common thing to hear of a silent fight. But it is really a more rare occurrence than most people believe. It is true that cougars will often fight in the strangest, most eerie silence; but human beings are not serpents. They partake more of the qualities of the meat-eaters—the wolves and felines. After the first instant, the noise of the fight aroused the whole hillside. The sound of blows was in itself notable, and besides, both of the men were howling the primordial battle cries of hatred and vengeance.

For two long minutes Dan fought with the strength of desperation, summoning at last all that mysterious reserve force with which all men are born. But he was playing a losing game. The malady with which he had suffered had taken too much of his vigor. Even as he struggled, it seemed to him that the vista about him, the dark green, the colored leaves of the perennial shrubbery, the yellow path were all obscured in a strange, white mist. A great wind roared in his ears—and his heart was evidently about to Shiver to pieces.

But still he fought on, not daring to yield. He could no longer parry Cranston's blows. The latter's arms went around him in one of those deadly holds that wrestlers know; and Dan struggled in vain to free himself. Cranston's face itself seemed hideous and unreal in the mist that was creeping over him. He did not recognize the curious thumping sound as Cranston's fists on his flesh. And now Cranston had hurled him off his feet.

Nothing mattered further. He had fought the best he could. This cruel beast could pounce on him at will and hamper way his life. But still he struggled. Except for the constant play of his muscles, his almost unconscious effort to free himself that kept one of Cranston's arms busy holding him down, that fight on the mountain path might have come to a sudden end. Human bodies can stand a terrific punishment; but Dan's was weakened from the ravages of his disease. Besides, Cranston would soon have both hands and both feet free for the work, and when these four terrible weapons are used at once, the issue—soon or late—can never be in doubt.

But even now, consciousness still lingered. Dan could hear his enemy's curses—and far up the trail, he heard another, stranger sound. It sounded like some one running.

And then he dimly knew that Cranston was climbing from his body. Voices were speaking—quick, commanding voices just over him. Above Cranston's savage curses another voice ring clear, and to Dan's ears, glorious beyond all human utterance.

He opened his tortured eyes. The mists lifted from in front of them, and the whole drama was revealed. It had not been sudden mercy that had driven Cranston from his body, just when his victim's failing unconsciousness would have put him completely in his power. Rather it was something black and ominous that even now was pointed squarely at Cranston's breast.

None too soon, a ranger of the hill had heard the sounds of the struggle, and had left the trysting place at the spring to come to Dan's aid. It was Snowbird, very pale but wholly self-sufficient and determined and intent. Her pistol was cocked and ready.

CHAPTER III.

Dan Failing was really not badly hurt. The quick, lashing blows had not done more than severely bruise the flesh of his face; and the mists of unconsciousness that had come flying over him were more nearly the result of his own tremendous physical exertion. Now these mists were rising.

"Go—go away," the girl was commanding. "I think you've killed him."

Dan opened his eyes to find her kneeling close beside him, but still covering Cranston with her pistol. Her hand was resting on his bruised cheek. He couldn't have believed that a human face could be as white, while life still remained, as hers was then. All the lovely tints that had been such a delight to him, the play of soft reds and browns, had faded as an afterglow fades on the snow.

To be continued.

Windsor's Granny.

Mrs. Martha "Granny" Stewart, 110 years old, Windsor's oldest resident, died on May 13th in the Home of the Friendless, Windsor. Mrs. Stewart, who had lived in the home since 1888, resided in Amherstburg for more than fifty years. The daughter of a soldier who fought in the war of 1812, Mrs. Stewart could recall incidents of the rebellion of 1837. She was thrice married. Her first husband was James Young, to whom she was married in Amherstburg. Jason Graves was her second husband. She was married to him in Detroit. Her last marriage was with William Stewart, who died in Windsor 30 years ago.

Asked and Answered.

A lady decided to give a house party. She had recently bought a hatstand, and she was showing this to one of the visitors when her little son came in.

So engrossed was the good hostess in pointing out the good points of the hatstand, that for a few moments she did not notice the arrival of the little boy, but as she did she saw to her disgust that he was still wearing his hat.

"Tommy," she said crossly, "what did I buy that hatstand for?"

"For $1.50!" retorted Tommy; "but you said I wasn't to tell anyone."

Drink.

"I have a cousin," related the son of Erin, "who can stand on his head, take a bottle between his feet, draw the cork with his teeth, and take a drink. Can you bate it?"

"Verra good—for an Irishman," assented the pawky Highlander. "But it's naethin' to what a Scotsman would do for a drink."

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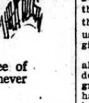

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DEAN'S DAIRY COLUMN

Three Big Questions Answered for Milk Dealers.

Shall I Sell Milk or Cream?—Should Cows Be Fed on Turnips?—How to Pack Butter for Keeping.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Shall I sell milk or cream? This will be determined to a large extent by the character of the farming operations. If the need for direct, quick cash in largest amount is great, then selling milk will best "fill the bill." On the other hand, if the dairy farmer can afford to wait for the slower returns from cream and live stock, and particularly if he desires to improve or maintain soil fertility, then selling cream is to be recommended.

Nearness to market is another factor. Where the dairyman is near a small town and has the time to "peddle" milk, he can make more money out of his cows than by any other plan. At ten to twelve cents a quart, a good cow will return from $250 to $300 per year for her milk. When this is compared with $100 to $150 per cow, where cream is sold, or milk sent to a cheese factory or condensery, we see what a decided money advantage there is in selling milk to customers direct.

But this plan robs the young things on the farm—often the farmer's own children—of needed milk supply, hence many farmers are content with less ready cash in order to have better and more live stock, and consequently richer soil, which, after all, is the basis of good farming.—H. H. D.

Should Cows Be Fed Turnips?

This is an old question about which considerable difference of opinion exists. If my reader is Scotch, he or she will likely answer the question by saying, "Yes," as Scotchmen, turnips, and good farming are three things usually found together on farms in Ontario.

There was a time when butter buyers were not so particular about the flavor of butter as they are at present. It is common to hear women purchasers on city markets, say to farm butter-makers, "Your butter is turnipy," which is sufficient to cause a loss of the sale. Cream-gatherers object very strongly to "turnipy cream." While it is doubtless true that some careful feeders are able to feed quite large quantities of turnips to cows giving milk, without causing any serious trouble, there is always danger, which can best be avoided by not feeding these to milking cows. If they are grown on the dairy farm they are best fed to dry cows, fattening cattle, young stock, pigs, etc. However, if they are fed in the stable where cows are milking, and more especially where the root house opens into the stable and where the turnips are pulped in the stable or in a feed-room adjoining, the odor of the turnips fills the air, which is carried into the milk pail at the time of milking, and thus the milk, cream, and butter become tainted from the stable air, even though the milk cows may not be fed any of the turnips.

The safest plan is not to grow turnips on a dairy farm. Grow mangels, or sugar beets, and corn for silage. These crops will give as good returns as turnips, are no more expensive to grow, and are much safer.

"Safety First" is a good motto on a dairy farm.—H. H. D.

How to Pack Butter for Keeping.

The first point to observe in the packing of butter, in order to have it keep well for winter use, is to have good butter. The best butter for packing is usually made in the months of June and September. It is preferably made from comparatively sweet cream which has been pasteurized. However, on the farm pasteurization is not commonly followed, hence the butter should be made when the weather is comparatively cool, and the cream should be churned before it becomes very sour. In fact, the sweeter the cream the more likely it is to produce good keeping quality in the butter, so long as there is sufficient acid on the cream to give good churning results.

The cream should be churned in the usual way, except that the butter may be washed once with brine, which is made by dissolving salt in water, instead of using water at the washings. Salt at the usual rate, but not over one ounce of salt per pound of butter, because salt does not preserve butter, as commonly supposed, except in a minor degree for unpasteurized cream butter. It is a mistake, however, to add so much salt that the fine flavor of the butter is covered up.

Having worked the butter as usual, pack it firmly into crocks, tubs or boxes. If unparaffined wooden packages are used, these should be soaked several days in salt water to prevent "wood" flavor in the butter. A better plan is to coat the inside of the tub or box with hot wax, then line with heavy parchment paper, before packing the butter. Glazed crocks which are clean need no lining.

When the package is full, preferably all from one churning, smooth the top of the butter, cover with parchment paper or a clean cotton cloth, then tie heavy brown paper over the top and place in a cool cellar, or in cold-storage. Sometimes a salt paste is put on top of the cloth or paper, and this is kept moist by sprinkling on water from time to time. This excludes the air and helps to keep the butter.

We recommend packing the butter in solid form which is to be kept for some time, rather than holding it in prints, even though these may be submerged in brine.—H. H. Dean, B. A. Colleges, Guelph.

GRAEFUL INDIANS.

How They Gave White Children Some Tasty Sweets.

It would seem that Indians have an tenacious a memory for kindnesses as they have for injuries. A contributor to Field and Stream gives an especially pleasing reminiscence illustrative of that characteristic of the red man. When he was young, Indians were still plentiful and often camped near his home.

"On one memorable occasion," he writes, "the dignified old chief, whose name was Wakemo, came with his family to eat with us. First they ate all the bread on the plate next they ate all the potatoes, and so on, seriatim. After the meal the chief held open his blanket and said, 'Potatoes.' My father took a sunny sack and went to the cellar, closely followed by Wakemo, his squaw and us seven children. As my father began to fill the sack, old Wakemo grunted 'No!' and opened his blanket and his squaw began to throw the potatoes on its capacious folds. The blanket held at least two bushels of our best tubers.

"Not a word of thanks did the Indians vouchsafe. But one morning in the next fall we found on our doorstep half of a fine young deer with the symbol of Chief Wakemo on it and the words, 'Me no forget.' And the day they left the country we found a large 'chunk' of venison in the same place, with the same inscription.

"Father took us children to see the camp and in broken English the small papooses talked to us. When we reached Wakemo's wigwam he presented us each with a large egg, which we all solemnly accepted with thanks. The eggs were unaccountably heavy, and on opening one we discovered that the contents had been removed and warm maple sugar substituted, making a delicious sweet that is like of which I had never been before and have seen but once since.

"More than fifty years afterward I went to see an Indian reservation, and as my friends and I were viewing the scenes an Indian boy came up to us and shyly requested me to follow him. He led me to a tent where I found a perfectly strange Indian brave, who silently held out a gun to me and by motions urged me to take it. He was the son of the old Chief Wakemo, and he remembered my coming to the camp when he was a papoose. 'Potatoes,' he said, and then he added, 'My brave father bade me never forget.'

"When I made it clear to him that I had no use for his gun, he inquired if there was anything he could do for the 'white chief's son.' With a smile I said, 'Eggs,' and to my great astonishment he produced enough maple sugar eggs to supply our whole party."

FEED LAYING PULLETS

They Need Extra Food to Keep Laying.

Wheat and Corn Preferred by Poultry—Give Them Plenty of Green Feed—Beet Growers Can Make Good Syrup.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

A pullet requires more feed than a hen, if it is intended that the pullet shall produce eggs. A bird to lay well must have a surplus of feed over and above body maintenance. The excess of feed above body maintenance goes either towards growth, fat, or egg production. Why the pullet requires more feed than the hen is because her growth is usually not complete when she begins laying.

Poultry prefer wheat and corn to almost any other grain, but a lot depends on what they were fed when growing. Certain feeds they have been they do not relish, usually, when first fed. Hence one person's hens eat oats or barley much better than their neighbor's. The available grain feeds on the farm are corn, buckwheat, barley, and oats. Good wheat cannot be used. The non-milling wheat, such as that which is sprouted, or very small, may be used up to twenty-five per cent. of the ration.

Poultry feeds are divided into two classes: one, whole or cracked grains, commonly called scratch feed; and the other, ground grains, commonly called mash.

Scratch feeds are generally fed night and morning, and are scattered in deep litter in order to induce birds to scratch or take exercise. A mixture of two or more kinds of grain usually gives better results than one single grain, largely because individual birds' appetites vary from day to day. A good mixture for the winter months might consist of one part by per cent. good corn, either whole or cracked; if corn could not be had, and the birds were accustomed to it, of good wheat, the buckwheat would answer nearly as well, or one could use twenty-five per cent. buckwheat and twenty-five per cent. corn. Barley or corn or buckwheat could be added twenty-five per cent. of barley, ten per cent. of wheat screenings, and fifteen per cent. of good oats. If one was obliged to do so, almost any of the grains could be fed alone with the exception of oats. There is too much hull or husk on oats to use entirely as a single feed.

At present for a mash feed we are using the standard hopper, and the ground grains are to be fed moist or mixed with cooked household refuse then the mixture should be one that will run to a crumbly state, but if fed dry in an open hopper the above is not so important.

The mash feed is the one where the animal meals are generally given. The amounts vary from ten to twenty per cent. of the mixture. Any animal meals used are commonly high grade tankage and beef scrap. Where one has plenty of skimmilk or buttermilk the other animal feeds are unnecessary. Never use green cut bone; cooked refuse meat, such as livers, lights, beef heads, etc.

A very good mash can be made of one part each by measure of shorts, barley meal, and ground oats. Corn meal could be used in the place of barley if one liked it. If one is short of green food or roots, it would be well to add one part of bran. Perhaps the simplest mash to feed, but one of good value, is rolled or crushed oats. We have used this, when the birds had milk to drink, for a number of years with excellent results.

Laying hens require plenty of green feed. This green, succulent feed is very essential to induce heavy grain and no green food at times is very dangerous. Cabbage is one of the best green feeds. Roots are also good, but cabbage should be within reach as well as the roots. Sprouted oats are used to a large extent on poultry farms. When the birds get accustomed to it, a green, succulent food it is generally wise to give them all they will eat. A pen of fifty pullets will eat a fair-sized head of cabbage almost every day, or one hundred hens will eat a peck of sprouted oats day after day.

Keep your hens and feet and clean, but not drafty. Give the hens plenty to eat and some variety to the feeds. If you are regular in feeding and kind in your manner, your hens will usually respond with very fair egg production.

Grit and shell should always be within easy access.—W. R. Graham, O. A. College, Guelph.

Early After-Harvest Cultivation.

"A stitch in time saves nine." In the case of weeds prompt and thorough after-harvest cultivation prevents many thousands of weeds from developing seed, and thus saves hours of tedious labor the succeeding season. Early after-harvest cultivation is one of the best ways to destroy annual and biennial broad-leaved weeds, such as False Flax, Corn Cockle, Wild Buckwheat, Pigweed, Ball Mustard, Wormseed Mustard and Annual Sow Thistle. Be quite shallow, not more than three or four inches deep, immediately after harvest, and harrow and cultivate frequently. By the shallow cultivation the weed seeds are kept near the surface and by the frequent stirring of the soil they are made to sprout, and having sprouted they are easily destroyed by further cultivation.—Dr. C. A. Zavitz, O. A. College, Guelph.

One and a half oz. of formalin in 15½ oz. of water fed at the rate of one teaspoonful per pint of mash is a good remedy in the case of diarrhoea in calves.

Wool From Cotton Waste.

According to Prof. A. F. Barker, the head of the textile department of Leeds University, a process has been discovered for making artificial wool from cotton waste. The basis of it is cellulose acetate. The product wears as well as wool, takes a dye of any desired color, and is considered as a better insulator than natural wool. Prof. Barker predicts that it will fill a place like that of artificial silk, but that it will not drive pure wool from the market any more than artificial silk has driven out pure silk.

BLIZZARD-PROOF CATTLE.

Experiments Tried In Crossing Buffalo and Domestic Cows.

In the far north of Canada, according to an Ottawa official report summarized in the London Post, there are vast ranges of fertile lands on which it is extremely improbable that domestic cattle can ever be reared with any chance of success. This is the result of the necessity of providing them with winter shelter. Where the prairie buffalo would face the wildest blizzard and live through it, domestic cattle will drift with the storm. If their progress be hindered by such an obstacle as a wire fence, they will huddle against it and freeze to death. Where cattle will starve on account of their inability to get through the buffalo will root into the snow like a pig and thrive.

Not many years ago the ranchers in the United States tried the somewhat haphazard experiment of allowing their range cattle to run with the buffalo under wild conditions in the hope of producing a hybrid combining the usefulness of the domestic type with the hardiness of the indigenous stock. It was the late Mr. Isaac Boyd, of Bobcaygeon, Ontario, who first made any real progress in the direction of segregating the hybrids that resulted from these haphazard efforts with the object eventually breeding to a fixed type from them.

His first experiments took place about twenty-five years ago when he crossed a buffalo from the Government herd at Banff, Alberta, with a variety of domestic cow. Mr. Boyd died six years ago and his herd—twenty hybrids and "cattaloes"—was purchased by the Canadian Government and shipped to the experimental station in Saskatchewan. The advantages characteristic of the new type as set forth by the director of the experiment station are:

"In the first place the hide, in durability, thickness and warmth closely resembles that of the buffalo, and buffalo robes are practically coldproof. There is no covering so fitted to defy the keenest blizzard as that with which nature has endowed the hardier of the aboriginal denizens of the prairie. The coats of the new type, in length and thickness of hair, in curl and luster, in durability and in richness of color, promises to run the original stock close, if not to surpass it. It is calculated that, with furs at their present price, cattle skins of the quality worth $100 a piece.

"Secondly, these animals seem to inherit the ruggedness of the buffalo sire. They face the storm and do not drift like the domestic cattle; they are never cast on hillsides, as often are, and, in short, they have never developed any form of infectious disease.

"Thirdly, they are splendid grasers and can thrive on poor pastures where the domestic cattle would starve. Only in very exceptional circumstances and in the severest weather, has it been found advisable to give them supplementary rations of hay from stacks, and no winter shelter of any kind has been provided for them. The cattle had a very poor pasture in the result of an exceptionally dry season, and their condition was exceptionally conspicuously better than that of the domestic cows on the same range.

"Fourthly, while it must be acknowledged that in dressed percentage, or in actual quantity, the meat cannot compare with the choicest domestic beef, still it is hoped that a judicious selection of the purebred beef animals of poor type which are now to be found in the northern parts of the prairie provinces, may be greatly benefited by an infusion of stouter blood."

Yaks cross readily and safely with domestic cattle. The yak comes originally from the plateaux of Central Asia, and is zoologically the connecting link between the bison and cattle. He is about the same size as the Aberdeen-Angus, usually black in color, though sometimes white or brown. The hair is very long, especially on the neck, which resembles that of a horse. He is naturally a wonderful ranger, and is hardy enough to withstand extreme cold, and, furthermore, is an adept at rustling for his own food as is the buffalo. He has already been domesticated, and is apparently free from disease. The meat, moreover, that it is dined grained, apparently approaches much more closely to beef than does that of the bison.

Tropical Canada.

That there are now being successfully grown on Vancouver Island and for the first time in Canada, both tea and coffee, is the information given recently to a banquet of Ottawa horticulturalists by Hon. Dr. Tolmie, Federal Minister of Agriculture. "Next year, too, on Vancouver Island there will-be a good fig crop. Filbert and almond trees are in full bloom and the bamboo crop is large enough to harvest for baskets and fishing poles.

"This is an astonishing statement to those without our borders who are prone to think of Canada as a land of snowbanks and wild country," he said.

Dr. Tolmie also thought it would only be a matter of time until Canada is able to buy its roses from Pacific coast towns and cities within her borders rather than import stock trees from Great Britain, Ireland and other countries.

While in ordinary truck farming the Orientals have been an expensive competitor of the Anglo-Saxon, he had not yet been able to successfully compete with white growers in flowers, Dr. Tolmie stated.

Films of Rare Woods.

The growing scarcity of the more beautiful and valuable woods has made necessary the substitution of other and cheaper kinds. Thus hardly any furniture nowadays is made of solid mahogany, and the inferior woods that are very generally taken the place of the disappearing "cabinet woods."

Indeed, high-grade lumber of any kind is now so costly as to prohibit its common use as the solid body of furniture. Manufacturers are resorting more and more to the use of veneers. Articles of furniture, ranging from tables to phonograph cases, have skeletons of cheap wood covered with a thin skin of high quality stuff.

The skin is usually not more than one-twentieth of an inch thick. A thousand board feet of lumber will produce 10,000 square feet of veneer. Thus a great economy is obtained, and the furniture produced by this method is as pretty to look at as if it were what it purports to be.

SHORT SKIRT IS TO STAY AWHILE

Abbreviated Garment Approved by Both American and French Women.

YANKEE DESIGNERS IN LEAD

Models From the United States Are Sought by Milady of Other Lands —New Spring Creations Are Captivating.

American designers, writes a New York fashion correspondent, have taken their places once and for all as leaders in the ranks of fashion. Abroad one hears the women of fashion sighingly say, "Oh, if only I could have one of those American suits—or one of those American something else!" We are producing here some conspicuously beautiful creations, ones that are distinctly the expressions of our own personalities.

They accuse us of dressing all alike. Well, if we do, that is because the American women have refused to open their eyes sufficiently to the possibilities of these American creations, for they are not all designed alike by any manner of means, and any sameness in our dressing cannot be laid at the doors of the artists who are working so hard to set the pace along distinctive American lines.

The fashion shows this spring, presenting strictly American models of fashions, have been a treat to the eye. The crudities which once were apparent are fast disappearing, and one delights in a showing of American gowns as much because of their fine points of design and construction as because of their utter suitability to the figures which they are meant to adorn.

There is nothing which we do so well nor wear so well as the street suit for women, and there is nothing, really, which we like so well. When one returns from abroad having seen all the styles in the world, one's eyes are overjoyed at the sight of the American suit, so beautifully and well fitted, so artistically worn. An American woman needs a suit in her wardrobe and, if her circumstances are such that she can have nothing else, then she, somehow, makes that suit do duty on every occasion demanding her presence.

Our sport clothes, too, are a national expression which has nowhere else been equaled. Our designers have combined grace and beauty, in this direction, with utility, and we

This Model Has an Interesting Trimming of Blocked Linen, a Part of the Pattern of Which Is Embroidered.

have at the disposal of our buying capacities the best selection of outdoor costumes that have anywhere gathered together. We have woven special silks for the purpose. We have imported woolens and adapted them to our use.

Simplicity of Line.

The day dresses for this spring season proclaim that American designers are lovely in the simplicity of their lines and in the general way in which the materials have been handled. The coat dress is something which has received the stamp of approval from American women, and there are some new styles in this street frock which are very beautiful. Our afternoon clothes and some street dresses are partial to the use of canton crepe, a heavier and perhaps more durable version of crepe de chine. There are lovely colors in this fabric, and they have been used with great success, the trimming being very much reminiscent of the lines of the frock have every chance to tell their beauty in the world.

Gray is surely the color for American wear this season. Everything is done in gray from hats to shoes. And the sensation is not all in gray then some part of it is sure to be. Blue capes have gray linings or gray collars. Blue hats have gray trimmings. Reddish tones of taupe are gray. Gray is a good foundation. Gray suits are the order of the day. Gray stockings are worn with black shoes, unless gray shoes are used. Always if there is gray somewhere in the ensemble, since there are many tones and shades of this one color, every one of every complexion can find something in color that suits her general make-up.

Skirts here are short. Yes, they are very short, and there seems no sign that they will increase in length at present. If we adopt the longer skirts we will do it in another season, but it is all there is to it, for now we are delighting in the freedom of being able to walk about without having the slightest restriction about our ankles. There is absurdities in this length of skirt, just as there are apt to be absurdities connected with any leading fashion.

Circular Skirt Is Seen.

Now and again among the newer American showings the circular skirt is seen. It is the only evidence we have of any widening of the skirt, but

Here Is a Suit of Two Materials Made on Conservative Lines and Which Should Appeal as a Street Outfit.

when it is circular it has the greatest amount of fullness used in its making.

There are so many capes among the spring wraps, and these are so graceful, that they cannot be passed by unnoticed. They are made in every fashion, from the cape of heavy homespun to that of the airiest and fluffiest of taffetas for evening wear. The cape coat has been forsaken in smart dressmaking circles for the cape on strictly cape lines, which sometimes is left severely plain, and again embroidered or heavily trimmed in some way. One of these is made of heavy black satin with its lower edge embroidered for some distance with an arrangement of gray angora wool embroidery. It has a triple flounced collar that is in itself almost another cape.

Taffeta dresses are very much in favor for spring street wear. In fact, they vie with those of the canton crepe. They have, usually, fuller skirts, being made over lines that suit their texture best.

There are bouffant types in the Paris openings this spring, there are flights in a directoire direction, there are Spanish flounces, but when all is measured, asserts a fashion authority, there remain the outstanding fact that straight lines are still a dominant characteristic and that the silhouette continues with slight divergences, practically the same as it has been. Of course, this is not meant to convey the impression that last year's frocks are good for this year. There is that subtle difference, slight though it may appear upon the surface, that marks one of the newer gowns as distinctively new. There can be no doubt about it. It is the marks of novelty and is above everything else a spring 1921 creation.

Each of the couturiers in Paris, it would seem, has outdone himself in the creation of gowns for this latest season. The collections have been unusually large and the examples are more vivid than was expected. And the various types of gowns, it may be encouragingly reported, are thoroughly adaptable to the uses of the American woman.

Skirts Longer in Paris.

Skirts are longer in Paris—that one point is an established thing, but, just to prove that there is no one rule for all, the French couturier, Jenny has made all of her frocks and suits with skirts as short as ever they have been. To be sure, here are the youthful types, and, at any rate, those among the American women who now are rejoicing in very short skirts have Jenny to uphold their choice; they can refer to her decision if their judgment should hang in the balance.

Poiret, on the other hand, has dropped his skirts to a point below the ankles and he is making them as full as can be, with positive puffs out over the hipline. All of the other couturiers range between these two levels. Callot likes them shorter, and some one else likes them longer, so there is at least a choice, and every woman has the privilege of choosing the thing that becomes her best.

Skirts are fuller, too, than they have been. A few of them are circular in cut and another few pleated. Even the straight skirts that follow the line of the figure are allowed a little more roominess than they have had recently, though those for suits and street dresses are kept fairly conservative in width.

Beaded Bags In Lead.

Beaded bags are much in style and handsomer than ever. There are still newer creations on the market in leather, but the beaded ones are uppermost in favor.

McGills Wanted.

Considerable interest is being manifested in the search for a direct descendant of James McGill, the founder of McGill University, being carried on in connection with the McGill centenary preparations.

The latest communication reaching the office of the graduates' secretary is a letter from Henry McGill Desrivieres of Ottawa, and states that there is no direct descendant of James McGill, as the latter gentleman had no children, but that the writer is the grandson of James McGill's adopted son.

According to this letter, James McGill married a widow, Mrs. Desrivieres, who had a son by her former marriage. This young man, James McGill adopted and later made his will in her favor on condition that he take the name of James McGill, which he did, becoming James McGill Desrivieres.

When Grandmother Was a Girl

HOOP skirts were worn by those who first asked the druggist for, and insisted on having, the genuine Golden Medical Discovery put up by Dr. Pierce over 50 years ago. Dress has changed very much since then! But Dr. Pierce's medicines contain the same dependable ingredients. They are standard today just as they were fifty years ago and never contained alcohol.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for the stomach and blood cannot be surpassed by any tonic and alterative today.

When you feel "all out of sorts" —your vitality at a low ebb—the blood becomes surcharged with poisons! The best tonic is called Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Dr. Pierce manufactured this "Discovery" from roots and barks without alcohol—a corrective remedy, the ingredients of which nature put in the fields and forests for keeping us healthy. It puts vim, vigor, vitality into the blood. Try it! All druggists.

Send 10c. to Dr. Pierce's Bridgeburg, Ont. Laboratory for trial pkg.

DAYLIGHT SAVING.

Local Option Method Has Produced Crazy Quilt In Canada.

Analysis of Canada's much-mudded civic time systems reveals many peculiar situations. The local option method of daylight saving has produced through a sort of patchwork process a veritable crazy-quilt of time areas. As a result of the madness of irate citizen who vehemently declared that the Federal Government could make it a criminal offence for any City Council to interfere with "God's time" by the introduction of daylight saving ordinances.

The Quebec Legislature having taken the time bull by the horns and made daylight saving a provincial measure, there is in that province general uniformity of time, so far as the big cities are concerned.

The cities of Halifax and Sydney, Nova Scotia, and St. John and Fredericton, N.B., are also on daylight saving time. Apparently in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces the daylight saving idea is the majority idea in cities. When it is noon in Montreal it is 1 p.m. in the maritime cities. There is the same difference in time in order in Ontario and Manitoba.

It is in the populous Province of Ontario where the discrepancies are most awkward provincially. Toronto and Ottawa have put their clocks ahead one hour; Peterboro and other Eastern Ontario cities have not. Windsor also has daylight saving in conformity with Montreal and New York; so have St. Catharines and Niagara Falls, Ont., because of their close connections. But the cities of Hamilton, London, Brantford and Windsor and all of a dozen others in Western Ontario, with the exception of Kingener, prefer to stay on standard time, with the result that they are running their clocks one hour behind that of the big metropolitan capital.

The City of Winnipeg having decided to stay with standard time, is now two hours behind Toronto and Montreal and Ottawa. Regina, which is normally one hour behind Winnipeg, is just now on a par with her sister province cities, having adopted daylight saving time. Calgary and Edmonton, still on standard time, are now three hours behind the Ontario cities.

Going over the Rockies one would naturally expect to find some agreement among the city hall clocks at the Pacific coast, but it is not so, it is 8 a.m. in Victoria, despite the fact that Victoria is a far Eastern city, those settling in. The latter city has adopted daylight saving.

Vancouver time is four hours behind that of Montreal and Ottawa, instead of three hours, as under the standard system.

The transcontinental railways which are the most inconvenienced by the variations in time, are running on standard, or sun time, throughout Canada. Time tables have been altered in many instances, however, to meet the situation in districts which have adopted daylight saving.

Measuring Stars.

One of the most remarkable feats of astronomy has just been accomplished by Prof. A. A. Michaelson. By means of an instrument of his own invention, named the interferometer, he has measured a star.

It is now known for the first time that Betelgeuse, a star which is visible to the naked eye, and which most of the winter, has a diameter of no less than 260,000,000 miles.

Compared with Betelgeuse, this earth is a mere pinpoint. That for the former's bulk is many million times the larger. The sun, if it were a hollow sphere, would hold a million globes the size as the earth, and yet the volume of the sun is twenty-seven times less than that of Betelgeuse.

It is believed by scientists that as the sun, many millions of years ago, filled the entire solar system, there is a possibility that stars even larger than Betelgeuse may exist. The great astronomer, Russell, once stated that in his opinion there were two great classes of stars—those which were in an early stage of development, and those which have shrunk to the size represented by the sun.

Prof. Michaelson's measurements were made with the aid of the 100-inch Hooker telescope, the largest in the world, at the Mount Wilson Observatory, California. Without going into technical details, it may be stated that the professor's method is based on the phenomenon known as the interference of light.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

GOOD EYE SIGHT

One of the greatest blessings, but so few possess it.

Thousands are wearing Smith's correctly fitted spectacles and enjoy the greatest comfort — free from headaches and eye strain.

No occasion to go out of town for your eye examinations.

All optical defects fitted at Smith's Optical Department.

Also new lenses made and all repairs on shortest notice.

Have your eyes properly fitted by

F. W. Smith & Bro.

The old reliable Napanee Jewellery Store
Established 50 years.

Plain Talks - No. 5

AND WE VOTED YES.

'Twas a balmy summer's evening,
And a goodly crowd was there
Such dope we got in days gone by,
But now it seems threadbare.
No more gin rickey's can we have,
Or highballs when we choose,
Since the old bartender lost his job.
We've kissed them fond adieus.
The sawdust and the polished rail
Departed with a shock ;
And Bums in back lanes whisper now,
Do you want to buy a crock ?

Dear People :

No doubt you will be a little surprised at us for our fast methods of advertising Especially our old customers, for they know us well, and expect something out of the ordinary. We must apologize for repitition, as business is always more than brisk at this season and calls for our efforts so urgent that we scarcely find time to eat. Now ! there is a reason for our success and let us briefly state we mean to stick to our ideals. Our leather and workmanship is, and always will be, of the very best, we work on a small margin and give satisfaction to all. As you are aware there are several grades of leather and it is possible to have boots fixed at very low cost, but not so with us, we handle nothing inferior in quality and are best by far, so compare our work with others and be convinced. Our prompt service is also an item worthy of mention for we do everything with neatness and dispatch. All work left in the morning can be had same evening. Some good second hand boots for sale cheap. We have the unbreakable shoe laces. Rubber heels on in a few minutes.

Boot & Shoe Hospital
Opposite Royal Hotel

NEW LOCATION

F. S. SCOTT'S BARBER SHOP

is now located on John Street, and we assure you of courteous attention.

SHOE - SHINE - PARLOR with special accommodation for ladies.

CIGARS, CIGARETTES, PIPES, TOBACCOS.

We do Amateur Photographic Work. Films may be left at shop, or F. S. Scott's residence.

Calluses or Pain There are signs of a weakened transverse arch. One or more of the little bones across the ball of the foot are displaced, causing uneven pressure. The ball of the foot burns; great and ugly callus or callous forms. The toe joints enlarge and a cramp like pain known as Morton's Toe develops.

This condition, as well as corns, bunions, broken down arches, weak ankles and all forms of foot trouble is quickly relieved and the cause permanently corrected by the use of

Dr Scholl's Foot Comfort Appliances

It does not matter what your foot trouble are, how long you have sought relief or how many times you have failed, you will find comfort and satisfaction in the Dr. Scholl Line of Foot Comfort Appliances and Remedies.

Consult Our Foot Specialist

He is a Graduate Practipedist and knows how to make and fit foot comfort appliances. Examination and advice free. Step in today.

The Haines Shoe Houses

Your Ford magneto can be recharged to its former strength. Winter care of storage batteries. See our ad. Car and carriage painting done by an experienced painter.

GRAHAM GARAGE.

—o—

Arsenale of Lead and pure Paris Green at WILSON'S HARDWARE.

PERSONALS

Ice Cream Freezers, hot weather necessities. DAVY & ALLISON'S.

The Sunday School classes of Rev. and Mrs. Rogers gave them a farwell on Monday evening.

Umbrellas re-covered and repaired. Brown's Umbrella Store, 10 Campbell Street, Belleville. 31-c

A survey party are at work at the Napanee station laying out the proposed improvements to combine the G. T. and C. N. tracks.

This week we will have a good supply of the large "Montmorency" cherries, the best for canning.

FRANK H. PERRY,
'Phone 130.

A representative of an insurance company bearing a request from the Chief of Police of Albany N.Y., arrived in Napanee last week and claimed the stolen Hudson car. Chief of Police Barrett accompanied the car and the two men in his custody to Albany.

We are more than conquerors through Him that loved us.—Rom. 8-37 ; Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall be filled. Matt. 5-6 ; Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid. —John 14-27 ; My grace is sufficient for thee, for My strength is made perfect in weakness.—2 Cor., 12-9.

Let not sorrow dim your eye,
Soon shall every tear be dry ;
Let not fear your course impede,
Great your strength if great your need.

No longer doubt, nor fear, nor grieve,
Nor on uncertain evils dwell ;
Past, present, future calmly leave
To Him who will do all things well.

A BIBLE LOVER.

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SCHOOL FAIR DATES 1921.

Kaladar — Flinton, Sept. 7th.
Denbigh — Denbigh, Sept. 9th.
Amherst Island — Stella, Sept. 19th.
Richmond — Selby, Sept. 20th.
Camden — Centreville, Sept. 21st.
Sheffield — Tamworth, Sept. 22nd.
Camden East — Camden East, Sept. 23rd.
Ernestown — Odessa, Sept. 28th.
N. Fredericksburgh — Anderson's Church, Sept. 29th.
S. Fredericksburgh — Sillsville, Sept. 30th.

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RICHMOND MINUTES

Selby, July 4th, 1921.

The council met in the town hall, Selby.

Members were all present, the Reeve presiding.

Moved by John Schermehorn, seconded by G. S. Sexsmith, that Pay Sheet for John McFarlane, for the months of June, amounting to $1435.09, be paid and cheques issued to various men on the Pay Sheet by Reeve and Treasurer. Carried.

Moved by John Schermehorn, seconded by Wm. S. Provins, that Pay Sheet for John E. Hudgins for June, amounting to $1070.80, be paid and cheques issued to various men on Pay Sheet by the Reeve and Treasurer. Carried.

Moved by John Schermehorn, seconded by Geo. S. Sexsmith, that W. S. Provins be a committee to investigate claim of Mike Jordan re buggy damage and investigate road where damage was done and report next session. Carried.

Moved by Wm. S. Provins, seconded by W. J. Gollinger, that John A. Jordan be paid the sum of $10.00 for six sticks of rock elm furnished for Vader's and Scott's bridges. Carried.

Moved by Geo. S. Sexsmith, seconded by John Schermehorn, that we request the Hydro Electric Commission of Ontario, to send a representative down to go into the matter of Hydro rates, contracts, etc., with the council. Carried.

Moved by Geo. S. Sexsmith, seconded by Wm. S. Provins, that the following bonuses for wire fencing be paid : Elvin Richmond, e hf lot 8, con. 8, 20 rods at 25c., $5.00 ; Zephaniah Dean, n e hf 9, 10, 11 and 12, con. 3, 15 rods at 25c., $3.75 ; Frank Hughes, w hf lot 8, con. 8, 23 rods at 25c., $5.75 ; Jas. McAuley, lot 2, con. 7, 68½ rods at 25c., $17.12.

Moved by W. J. Gollinged, seconded by John Schermehorn, that the following accounts be paid : Joy & Son, tiles, chargeable to road account.. $ 39 50
Boyle & Son supplies road account..... 19 23
Boyle & Son supplies road account..... 5 35
Mrs. Doney, aid for July.. 5 00
Wm. Dafoe, aid for July.. 5 00
Thos. Herrington, repairs to bridge on side road, including material and time..... 24 30
Rupert Taylor, work on road 3rd con., 52 yds. at 50c. yd..... 26 00
S. D. G. Winter, work on road on 5th con., 5 hrs. at 25c..... 1 25

Carried.

Moved by W. J. Gollinger, seconded by John Schermehorn that council adjourn to meet Aug. 1st.

H. A. WOOD, Clerk.

Mr. Roy Root was in Toronto a few days last week.

Mr. F. B. Allison spent the week-end in Toronto.

Miss Rosa Lee is visiting her brother in Buffalo, N.Y.

Mr. E. J. McCullough left last week for San Antonio, Texas.

Mrs. W. A. Baker is spending a month with friends in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Shannon are at their cottage at Sans-Souci.

Miss Alena Walters is spending a month with friends in Toronto.

Miss Aggie Taylor, Brampton, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Matt. Taylor.

Mrs. Harold Anderson spent the past week with her sister at Odessa.

Mrs. G. P. Carr and sons, Billy and Jimmy, are holidaying in Muskoka.

Miss Ruth Fowler, Scranton, Pa., is the guest of Mrs. J. W. Robinson.

Mr. Harold Oldham, Detroit, is visiting his father, Dr. J. H. Oldham, Yarker.

Miss Madge Vanalstyne, Toronto, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Matthew Taylor.

Mr. Albert McCracken, Toronto, is spending his holidays with relatives at Roblin.

Miss Jean McCormick is spending a few weeks in Tweed with Mrs. Wm. Clancy.

Master Dick Travers, Walkerville, is visiting his grandmother, Mrs. W. S. Detlor.

Miss Minnie Miller ,New York, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Miller.

Mr. and Mrs. A. McGregor and children are taking a motor trp to Ottawa and Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Thompson and Master Beverley have gone to Bogart's for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Jas. Roblin and family have opened their summer camp at Sans-Souci.

Miss Edna Carnahan is visiting her cousin, Miss Elsie Diamond, Peterborough.

Miss Nellie Casey, Troy, N.Y., is spending her holidays with her sisters, the Misses Casey.

Mrs. Geo. Vanalstine and Misses Leah, Betty and Jean are visiting relatives in St. Catherines.

Mrs. C. W. North and children, Bay City, Mich., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Parks, Hay Bay.

Miss Gussie Shorey, Toronto, is spending her vacation with her parents Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Shorey.

Mrs. Sidney Littlewood, Winnipeg, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. G. A. Aylesworth, Newburgh.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Sherwood and the Misses Sherwood have gone to Sydenham for the summer.

Judge and Mrs. J. H. Madden and Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Madden and family are holidaying at Bon Echo.

Mr. Richard Credicott, Toronto, called on Mr. and Mrs. Arch McCracken, Roblin, one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Masters and family, Toronto, are guests of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Masters.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund W. Grange, London, are spending two weeks ,camping at Bogart's-on-the-Bay.

Mr. J. R. McAvoy, Napanee, has successfully passed the Ontario council exams. and is now a full-fledged M. D.

Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Hawley and daughter, Hamilton, are renewing acquaintances in Napanee and vicinity.

Miss Norma Shannon, Saskatoon, is spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Shannon.

Miss Mildred Roblin, Wellsley Hospital, Toronto, is spending a holiday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Jas. Roblin.

Master Colbourn and Miss Mildred Harrington are spending their vacation with their grandparents at Ottawa.

Miss Marguerite Creighton, New York, is spending her holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Creighton.

Miss Jessie Sills, Kenora, Ont., is spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Sills, North Fredericksburgh.

Masters Billy Reeve and Goldwin Smith are at On-Da-Da-Waks Camp on Golden Lake, eighty miles from Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Scott and Mrs. Telford Johnston are occupying Mr. A. E. Paul's cottage at Sans-Souci for the summer.

MARRIAGES

Carroll — Brown — At Trinity parsonage, on Tuesday, July 5th, 1921, by Rev. Dr. Shorey, Mr. James Carroll and Miss Lillian M. Brown, both of South Fredericksburgh.

Thoms — Brown — At Trinity parsonage, on Tuesday, July 5th, 1921, by Rev. Rs. Shorey, Mr. Fred Thoms, of Ernestown, and Miss Bertha H. Brown, of South Fredericksburgh.

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DEATHS

Gilbert—At South Fredericksburgh, on Tuesday, July 5th, 1921, Clara Grace Gilbert, aged 25 years, 8 months, 11 days.

McQuaig—At Napanee on Wednesday, July 6th, 1921, Marshall McQuaig, aged 52 years, 2 months, 4 days.

Oldham—At Yarker, on Friday, July 8th, 1921, Katie Benjamin, beloved wife of Dr. J. H. Oldham, aged 52 years.

F-R-E-E

1000 watches absolutely free. Owing to the enormous success of our previous puzzle advertisement, which gained for us hundreds of new clients, who, being so pleased with their free watch, that they are now our permanant customers, we have decided to further advertise and gain recognition in 1000 new homes, by giving away another 1000 valuable watches, to those who are clever enough to fill in the missing letters in the following phrase.

T-ES- W--CH-S A-E F-L-Y G--R-NT-ED

By correctly filling in the missing letters, you can obtain absolutely free a watch, that will equal for time any solid gold watch made, which is sufficiently proven by the large number of testimonials that we have received. Solve this puzzle correctly and comply with our simple condition of which we will write when we inform you if your reply is correct, write clearly, your name and complete address, so that we may without delay inform you of your success.

REX MANUFACTURING CO. DEPT. 167 117 Commissioner St. Montreal

VACATION DAYS

Merchandise that you will require for Summer Wearing

If you go to camp, or away over week-ends, or just stay at home, you will require light, cool, comfortable wearing apparel such as we mention here.

Keep in mind that we shall be glad to fill your Mail Orders

SUMMER DRESSES IN VOILE AND ORGANDIE MANY SPECIAL VALUES

We have just received another shipment of Voile Dresses. These are composed of a very fine quality of novelty voile. The colorings are in shades of dark Copen Blue and Taupe. Also in this assortment are several dresses in white. The styles are particularly "Misses" in character. These dresses we were able to procure at clearing prices, hence are offering you very attractive prices.

Aside from these extraordinary values we are featuring a smart collection of Organdie and Voile Dresses in all sizes up to 42. For the hot weather the dress of Voile spells comfort and satisfaction.

SPECIAL CLEARING PRICES PREVAIL.

SUMMER SUITS BEING CLEARED AT GREAT REDUCTIONS

If your summer vacation trip calls for a suit you will find our Summer Suits decidedly practical and inexpensive. Many of these garments will launder in a most satisfactory manner.

A pure silk pongee is used to make a very charming summer suit. This suit has all the charm and character that is possible to build into suits. You may choose from three styles :

One, size 38, is now priced $31.25, was $55.00.
One, size 18, is now priced $31.25, was $55.00.
One, size 36, is now priced $25.00, was $50.00.

Silk Tricolette also makes a splendid summer suit. It is rich looking, light in weight and serviceable to wear. The coat is also good to wear with white skirts. The suit we speak about is Navy Blue with sand tricolette trimmings on collar and cuffs. Reduced to $25.00 to clear.

At $9.98 each we are offering some really splendid suits made in White Cotton Gabardine, Cream Lustre and striped Palm Beach Cloth.

Wool Jersey makes an ideal motor garb. Strong and rugged it stands the most strenuous wear one can possibly give. The styles are attractive to the last stitch. Priced to clear $21.50 and $24.95.

Our entire stock of Serge and Tricotine Suits has been marked down to exceptionally low levels. If you are wanting an early fall suit you'll do well to take advantage of these special offerings.

WHITE SKIRTS REDUCED TO CLEAR

$4.00 For $2.98. $4.50 For $3.49.

These hot days have certainly assisted in the sale of white wash skirts. We have yet several splendid styles in stock in a good assortment of sizes. Every garment is washable. Ask to see our special at $2.98, which is absolutely the best value obtainable.

TUB WAISTS IN A FINE ARRAY OF STYLES

Stop where you like no matter whether you choose a waist at $1.50 or one six times that amount, you can rest assured that your selection is a genuine bargain. Our waists represent the very newest styles in every detail. For the warm days you'll need many. Choose early. These are all neatly and smartly made.

FOR SUMMER GAITIES WEAR DRESSES OF TAFFETA

COOL — COMFORTABLE — CHARMING.

For mid-summer and early fall wearing manufacturers are again featuring "Taffeta" as one of the leading silks. Particularly for hot days one should consider the advantages of taffeta frocks.

COOL—In the best of taffeta silk there is a certain stiffness. It stands away from the body, it is cool.

COMFORTABLE—Being cool it is therefore comfortable, hence very desirable for hot weather wearing. The styles this year are straight of line, easy fitting and graceful.

CHARMING—One that is cool and comfortable cannot help but be charming and who does not aspire to obtain this effect. Dress will go a long way. Let us show you the charming styles obtainable in Taffeta Dresses. All are considerably reduced.

EXTRA LARGE ALUMINUM PRESERVING KETTLES—At very special prices all this week—Take advantage of this offering and save a substantial amount on each piece.

FRUIT JAR RINGS 5c. and 10c. doz., Cherry Pitters 15c., Parowax 25c. lb., Fruit Jar Lifters 15c. each, etc.

20 CUT GLASS TUMBLERS for $1.00. These are regular size and have small flaws. Many people use them for marmalade and jellies. Note the price, 20 for $1.00 or 5c. each.

COZY VERANDAH OR LAWN RECLINING CHAIRS—Very special value $11.00.

CAMP CHAIRS (folding) $1.50 each.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY

Lines that you may buy for these very warm days.

Women's Summer Combinations, "Harvey" make, in very fine lisle with no sleeves, tubular finished top, tight knee ; another style with opera top, ribbon shoulder strap and tight knee. All sizes at $1.95 a suit.

Cumfy Cut Lisle Combinations with fancy yoke or plain tubular band finish, umbrella knee, regular size $1.50, each extra size $2.00.

Combinations with square or round neck in fine knitted cotton, finished with plain beading or fancy yoke, short or no sleeves. Sizes 36, 38, price $1.50, $1.25, $1.00 each. Extra size at $1.25, $1.50 each.

Vests in silk mercerized ribb lisle, finished with beading and ribbon at top. Priced at $2.00, $1.50, $1.25, $1.00 each.

Cumfy Cut Vests in fine ribb or plain lisle, trimmed with beading or plain tubular banding. Priced at $1.50, $1.25, $1.00, 85c., 75c., 50c. each.

Opera Vests with ribbon shoulder straps, finished with fine beading and ribbon at top. Price $1.00 each.

Bloomers in silk or plain lisle with elastic at waist and knee, priced $2.00, $1.50, $1.00, 49c. pair.

HOSIERY—Women's pure thread Silk Hose, white, these have ribbed or plain lisle top, seam up the back, double lisle sole, extra spliced heels and toes. Sizes 8½ to 10, price $2.00 pair.

Full fashioned White Lisle Hose with double hem at top, extra spliced heels and toes, sizes 8½ to 10, price $1.00, 85c., 75c. pair.

Women's plain white Cotton Hose, with double hem at top, double sole, heel and toes, sizes 8½ to 10 at 25c. pair.

YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE SEASON'S LATEST NOVELTY

Sports Flannel in Plain and Two Tone Stripe Designs.

Plain colors are featured in Fawn, Scarlet, Paddy-green, Japan, Rose, Peach, 54 in. wide, special per yd., $2.50

Two toned stripe effects—Fawn and Cream, Black and Cream, Paddy and Cream, Peach and Cream, 54 in. wide, very special, $4.50 yd.

These pure wool sporting fabrics are being introduced in Napanee for the first time, and in the style centres are receiving a splendid welcome. These are in demand for separate skirts, sport coats and middies. We will be pleased to show them to you.

STRIPE WASHABLE HABUTAI SILK

Values to $3.50 yd., on sale $1.48 yd.

These silks are very desidable for summer blouses. A good quality wash silk, 36 in. wide in neat stripe effects. White and Black, White and Sky, White and Pink, White and Brown.

WHILE THEY LAST, 75 CENTS PER YARD

Dainty designs and colorings in Floral Voile and Mull. Regular values to $1.50 per yd. If you are intending to purchase sheer material for the warm weather, here is a genuine bargain. Colored Voiles and Mulls, light and dark floral effects, very neat designs, regular values to $1.50:

SEE DISPLAY IN CENTRE ST. WINDOW.

MEN'S SHIRTS FOR HOT WEATHER

At Very Reasonable Prices—Hundreds to Choose From.

At $1.50—Five different patterns, made up with French double cuffs, reinforced shoulders and thin, but good quality cloths, starched neckband, sizes 14 to 16½.

At $1.89—Outing Shirts, with collar (reversible) attached, sizes 14½ to 18. Only 3 dozen left, worth $2.50 each. Special bargain.

At $2.19—Sizes 14½, 15, 15½ only, made from cloths that last year were worth $3.50 and $3.75. Splendid patterns and good large roomy shirts.

At $2.39—Sizes 14 to 17, regular $3.00 values, well made and lots to choose from.

At $2.50—A cream Soisette Outing Shirt, with collar attached, the shirt a man looks and feels the coolest while wearing. Just a dandy for Boating, Golfing, Bowling, etc.

At $2.89—A range of shirts that you would be asked $3.50 for elsewhere. Splendid strong cloths and well made.

MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS BY THE THOUSANDS

At Remarkably Low Prices.

We were on hand at a Pre-Inventory Sale by one of Montreal's largest wholesale houses and we bought Handkerchiefs at remarkably low prices. You need them these hot days. Khaki Lawn, White Lawn, White Linen, Bordered Exceldas. It will pay you to pick up a dozen at these cut prices.

Quality, Service, Value.

THE ROBINSON CO., LIMITED

We close at 10 p.m. Saturdays. Other days at 5.30 p.m.